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Vol II No 203 *20 October 1982*

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STROUGAL MEETS WITH CHADLI BENDJEDID IN ALGERIA

LD192010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the Front of National Liberation, received Lubomir Strougal, federal premier of the CSSR, in his residence today.

Also today the Czechoslovak guests visited the city archeological and ethnographical museum and acquainted themselves with some places of interest in the Algerian capital. In the afternoon Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Algerian Minister of Public Works Mohamed Kortebi, visited the seaside reactional center Tipasa. The biggest radio transmitter in the entire African Continent, built with Czechoslovak help, is to be found nearby.

Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, met Algerian Minister of Culture Abdelmajid Mezian today. They assessed the development of cultural relations and the fulfillment of cultural agreements between the two countries. A 3-year plan of cooperation, now being prepared, anticipates further intensification and deepening of cultural cooperation, above all in the sphere of translations of literary works, exchange visits of musical ensembles and exhibitions.

Talks With Abdelghani

LD192050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The official Czechoslovak-Algerian talks between premiers Lubomir Strougal and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani have ended in Algiers. The two representatives assessed the development of bilateral cooperation and evaluated the possibilities and prospects of its further all-round deepening. They also exchanged views on the most important issues of the current international situation.

JAKES RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER MARTYNOV

LD192040 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes met here Tuesday with a Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Premier Nikolay Martynov, which is here attending a session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Committee for Cooperation in Material-Technical Supplies. Discussed during the meeting were questions of further deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK RECEIVES LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF

LD191428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Brig 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was also attended by Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur. During a cordial and friendly talk it was observed that Czechoslovak-Libyan contacts and meetings have become a good tradition and contribute toward deepening friendship and cooperation between the two states. The results of mutual cooperation between the armed forces of both countries were also positively appreciated and it was pointed out that possibilities exist for further developing them.

INDRA VIEWS LATIN AMERICAN TOUR AS 'SUCCESSFUL'

AU151651 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Stanislav Stepanek dispatch: "The Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation Returns to Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague/Mexico 13 Oct (From our special reporter) -- The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, has returned home. It visited Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico.

Prior to his departure from Mexico, Alois Indra granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO and CTK reporters.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, throughout the visit of the official CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua and the United Mexican States, we systematically informed our readers of the course your trip was taking. We would be grateful if you would characterize, at the end of the trip, its main general results.

[Answer] Both we and our hosts in all the countries mentioned accepted our visit as an emphatically political mission. All the more so since it was taking place amidst a generally sharpened international situation, particularly in the Caribbean and Central America.

It is thus understandable that international problems were prominent in the talks. Regardless of the difference in the political and social systems in Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, we noted everywhere opinions which either coincided with, or were very close to our own opinions on the basic questions which are upsetting mankind -- that is, above all, the questions of peace.

The sincere will was manifested to continue multiplying the joint efforts for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for reducing feverish armament, for eliminating the hotbeds of tension through negotiations, for consistently adhering to the principle of equality, noninterference, mutual respect and advantage. In the relations between states with differing social systems, we stressed the peoples' right to freely choose their political and social system and to decide what to do with their national riches.

We pilloried the adventurous policy conducted from the positions of strength, the policy of diktat, of the grossest interference, of political and economic pressure and discrimination which are being escalated by the most reactionary circles in the world, above all by the Reagan government.

We could convince ourselves on the spot of the damages and problems caused to the countries we visited and to the entire area there by this kind of policy. We have also found that these countries are maintaining a firm stand against this harmful and dangerous policy, that they will not be intimidated, and that they are enterprisingly coming out with constructive proposals for a just political solution of the situation by way of negotiations.

We expressed everywhere the CSSR's full solidarity with this battle and with the patient efforts, which are none too easy. It was nice to hear so far away from home, at all the receptions and at all levels, including the highest level, words of high appreciation for the Czechoslovak foreign policy and specifically for our support for the just cause of the peoples of those countries and of the entire area.

Another substantial part of our tasks consisted of questions concerning the CSSR's bilateral relations with these states, to which -- it was again confirmed -- we are bound by sincere friendship, mutual respect and solidarity.

The truly cordial atmosphere, the all-round attentiveness and numerous significant receptions also corresponded with this -- they unforgettably culminated in meetings with Comrade Fidel Castro in Cuba, with Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua and with President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico.

The evaluation of our bilateral relations and cooperation in all fields, including the parliamentary sphere, was unequivocally positive. No controversial problems exist between us. The will and wish to continue expanding, deepening and improving these relations and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and other spheres were emphasized by all sides. Certain specific suggestions were submitted which we will discuss after returning home.

From what I have stated here, I think that one can draw the conclusion, without exaggerating, that the visit of the official CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua and the United Mexican States was a successful one. It has contributed to further successfully and comprehensively developing friendly relations and cooperation between the CSSR and these states; it has become a manifestation of solidarity with the just fight of the peoples in that area, a manifestation of the unbreakable will to do everything to improve the international situation and ensure a happy peaceful life for all future generations as well.

MONGOLIA-CSSR ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW190155 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 18 Oct 82

["Communique on Official Friendly Visit of M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] to Czechoslovak Socialist Republic" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 18 (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic paid an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from October 14 to 17.

M. Dugersuren was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the CSSR. The Mongolian foreign minister was also received by L. Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government.

Talks were held between M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the NPP, and B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR. The two ministers discussed the state and prospects of the development of co-operation between the two fraternal countries and exchanged opinions on topical international issues of mutual interest.

The minister for foreign affairs of the CSSR noted with deep satisfaction the steady growth of the MPR is prestige in international arena and highly assessed its efforts and practical steps in the struggle for peace and international cooperation in Asia and the world over.

The minister for foreign affairs of the MPR pointed out that the peaceloving and consistently internationalist foreign policy of the CSSR is an important factor for consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The two ministers emphasized the great significance of fraternal friendship, alliance and all-embracing cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Mongolia and Czechoslovakia will in future contribute to strengthening the unity, cohesion and coordinated actions of the fraternal socialist countries in the international arena in the interests of peace and socialism.

The ministers stated that the situation in the world has seriously deteriorated through the fault of the policy of confrontation and the arms race pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism including the militarist circles of the NATO headed by the United States. The attempts of these forces to attain military superiority and the policy of economic sanctions in international relations are aimed at undermining the foundations of peaceful co-existence of states with differing social systems and the international relations itselves.

The two foreign ministers reaffirmed the unfailing course of the two countries aimed at the consolidation of peace, disarmament and the continuation of the process of easing international tension.

In this connection the sides pointed out that the Mongolian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully support the peace programme adopted by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other Soviet initiatives. The obligation unilaterally assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was solemnly stated in L.I. Brezhnev's message is of paramount significance. The ministers expressed hope that all nuclear powers will follow this example. They once again expressed full support of the new proposals of the Soviet Union set forth by A.A. Gromyko, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, at the 37th UN General Assembly session.

The ministers spoke for the speediest achievement of agreements on the USSR-US Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation of strategic weapons on the principle of equality and equal security. The Mongolian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic come out in favour of the constructive and realistic position of the Soviet Union on these talks.

The ministers once again declared for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the convocation of a conference on the issues relating to strengthening trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

The two foreign ministers positively assessed the role of the non-aligned movement in international relations. They consider it as the factor contributing to the radical improvement of the international situation, and the development of equitable international co-operation and as an effective means of raising the role of former colonial and dependent countries in international affairs. The ministers expressed conviction that the forthcoming 7th summit conference of non-aligned states will contribute to the reinforcement of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, war and aggression.

The two ministers pointed out that the imperialist and hegemonist forces also threaten peace and security in Asia. In this connection, B. Chnoupek has once again expressed the support by the CSSR of the MPR's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The ministers resolutely denounced the barbarous aggression of Israel in Lebanon and genocide of the Palestinians with the backing of the United States.

The ministers reaffirmed their principled standpoint on a universal, just and stable settlement of the Middle East problem, which can be translated into practice only through the consistent realization of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state and through collective efforts of all parties concerned. The Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference serves for this purpose.

The two ministers once again declared full support of the MPR and the CSSR of the constructive proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at consolidating peace and stability in South East Asia.

They condemned the ceaseless attempts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces to destabilize the situation in South East Asia with the aim of restoring their lost position and changing the situation shaped as a result of the victory of the Indochinese peoples in the struggle against the imperialist aggression.

The two sides expressed support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their country on the peaceful and democratic basis. The ministers reiterated their principled position as regards the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, which fully accords with the interests of peace and socialism.

The ministers expressed their full support of the constructive proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at the peaceful solution of the situation in the region. The foreign ministers of the MPR and the CSSR confirmed the common standpoint of their governments on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They spoke for the earliest possible convocation of an international conference on this problem in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Mangalyn Dugersuren and Bohuslav Chnoupek resolutely condemned the uninterrupted aggressive actions of the South African Republic against the People's Republic of Angola and the other independent African countries and spoke for an immediate and just settlement of the Namibian issue in accordance with the corresponding resolutions of the United Nations. The two ministers reaffirmed full solidarity of their countries with all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America waging struggle for their national and social independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

Talks held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship displayed full identity of views on all questions discussed.

Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, handed over to Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, an invitation to pay an official and friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

VIENNA DAILY ASSESSES RELATIONS, OVERTURES

AU151215 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report from Prague]

[Excerpt] In connection with the forthcoming visit to Austria of CSSR President Husak, several agreements have been negotiated between Prague and Vienna with a view to improving the notoriously poor relations between the two countries.

The CSSR side has lately displayed strong interest in better relations with Austria, but for the time being nothing "sensational" is to be expected, and a similarly liberal neighborly relationship as exists between Hungary and Austria can -- if at all -- be expected only in the distant future.

CSSR Deputy Premier Marej Lucan currently in Prague told KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "We want to begin first of all with a policy of little steps, that perhaps could be followed by bigger steps later on." Thus, for example, nothing will be changed about the compulsory visas and the issuance of visas exclusively by the CSSR Embassy in Vienna, but the CSSR will sign an agreement making border crossing procedures less vexatious in the future. As regards rail traffic, the long waits at the borders will soon be a matter of the past, since border controls will be carried out on the moving trains. On the question of the complete abolition of visas Deputy Premier Lucan said: "I regard such a development as quite conceivable, but I know there are agencies in the CSSR which hold a different opinion."

At any rate, the decline in Austrian tourist travel since 1979, when the border between Hungary and Austria was opened, has not failed to impress the CSSR leadership, as Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec confirmed in a talk.

During the Husak visit in Vienna, a legal assistance agreement is also to be signed that will make it possible for Austrian citizens who have violated CSSR laws to be tried by Austrian courts following their extradition rather than CSSR courts. Another agreement dealing with CSSR nuclear powerplants is now ready to be signed after tedious years-long negotiations. It provides for a CSSR information guarantee on nuclear power projects, sites, security regulations, alarm plans and data on environmental radiation of nuclear powerplants.

CPCZ DAILY REVIEWS POLES' REACTION TO TU LAW

AU141236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 82 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Reactions to the New Trade Union Law in the Polish People's Republic: A Difficult Path Toward Unity"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct -- Since Monday, that is 3 days after the adoption of the new law on trade unions, the first initiative groups have been formed in various Polish industrial plants: They are establishing conditions for the emergence of new trade union organizations. At the same time the PZPR's plant organizations are convening. They are charging their members with the task of effectively aiding the shaping of new trade union organizations. The members of initiative groups are communists, members of other political parties, people without party membership, believers and nonbelievers. They mostly consist of workers working directly in production. They also include members of the former "Solidarity," as well as members of other trade unions.

The TRYBUNA LUDU states that discussions on the future of the trade union movement in Poland are not yet free of emotions. Representatives of the party and state leadership and officials of the party's voivodship committees have arrived in large industrial plants. The newspapers report that, in certain plants, the majority of working people is joining the new trade union organizations: in other plants only some of them. Some groups of people are still biding their time. They say that they will join the new organizations only when they see whether they really work for the good of the collective.

It is also impossible not to see the facts of "Solidarity's" divisive policy from the preceding and also the present period. Its illegal organization is appealing, in leaflets and by other means, for a boycott of the new trade union law: on the other hand they are dispatching their own people into the emerging trade union organizations.

John Paul II has also raised his voice, his messages to Poland, disseminated by the Munich broadcasting station, are in fact support for the so-called political opposition) for all forces in the country which do not want to become reconciled to the dissembling of "Solidarity." The Pope is shedding crocodile tears over the disbanding of "Solidarity" and also over the people arrested for perpetrating illegal acts against the state of emergency, as well as those who are interned. The church's presence could also be traced in the disturbances which occurred on Monday in Gdansk. On Sunday, mass was celebrated there, and its purpose was to raise its voice to demonstrate against the new trade union law. The church has again provided moral support for the street provocations, organized by the underground "Solidarity." It does not object to the destruction of values, or to strikes.

Questions are now cropping up among the Polish public, which until recently did not exist: How is it possible for the Episcopate to keep silent about the U.S. extortions toward Poland? Why does it not condemn the U.S. President's gross meddling in the country's internal affairs? After all, there was no occasion on which either the Episcopate or Primate Glemp had condemned in any manner the anti-Polish campaigns in the West.

--On Tuesday the Polish television reverted with its pictures to Monday's events in Gdansk. Millions of television viewers saw how young people, roused to fanaticism by the "Solidarity" underground, protested against the adoption of the new trade union law by arranging fires and conflagrations, by smashing shop windows, demolishing shops, tearing out tramway tracks and constructing barricades. There was no other way than to drive them apart but by tear gas. The most aggressive participants in these street disturbances were apprehended by public security forces.

On Tuesday the subversionists again attempted to drive demonstrators into the streets. The "Solidarity" aktivists did everything they could in this sense, so as to disrupt normal work in the V.I. Lenin Shipyard. They went about convincing the workers to strike. But only a part of the workers succumbed to their pressure. At the same time, Monday's scenes were repeated in nearby Wrzeszcz: Shop windows were smashed, shops demolished. The public security forces again had to intervene, and succeeded in restoring peace and order. As was announced on the television, 143 persons were apprehended.

PRC SUPPORT FOR GERMAN 'UNIFICATION' DECRIED

AU181242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 82 p 7

[Vitezslav Havlicek's Bonn dispatch: "They Finally Lived to See It! FRG Views K. Carstens' Visit to China! Why the West German Bourgeois Press Was Pleased by the CPC Central Committee General Secretary's Declaration"]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (From our reporter) -- At the beginning very little was written in the FRG about the West German President K. Carstens' visit to China, which took place this week on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of mutual diplomatic relations, although a large group of journalists had already departed for China in advance. It was only a few days ago that everything suddenly changed.

The fact is that at the beginning the Chinese, as the special reporter of the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG subsequently stated, were -- allegedly -- emphasizing the "inevitability of Germany's unification" far less than they had done in the past; and they did not emphasize at all the urgency of this question, as they did 10 years ago, when the contacts were being established. This time this problem was not even mentioned in the toast at Monday's opening banquet, the reporter stated with regret. The initial disappointment with the reserved Chinese stance was also noted by the reporter of the DIE ZEIT weekly. And this was something completely different from what the circles with revanchist leanings, which rule the West German press, had expected.

And seeing that informed circles in Bonn began to think that this changed attitude must be explained by China's new attitude toward the GDR, as the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote, Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, appeared on Wednesday with a joyful smile before the West German journalists and declared, without being asked about it, that "Germany should be a united [jednotny] independent state" and that the Chinese support the Germans "in their justified wish for national unity." The above newspaper reports this with obvious gratification, concluding the passage with President K. Carstens' satisfied remark that this could not have been "better said."

After all these Wednesday statements, the West German newspapers immediately found more space for reports from China. "Beijing is again coming out in favor of Germany's unity," the Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER entitled its extensive report from Beijing. And the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stressed: "Beijing is for Germany's reunification."

"In this way, through its declaration, the Beijing leadership has reverted to its former unambiguous standpoints, which at first were not publicly uttered toward Carstens -- although it was he who had given great priority to this question, both prior to his departure for China and also during his visit," the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stated.

Other bourgeois West German newspapers are writing in this vein, too. They joyously welcomed Beijing's support for the thesis about the "open nature of the German question" and the "imperative need to resolve it," contained in the new Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's government declaration. These standpoints are incontestably in gross contradiction to the realities of present-day Europe.

ACADEMIC FAVORS INTERNATIONALIZED ECONOMIES

AU152023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Prof. Eng Miloslav Jirges, doctor of sciences and corresponding member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: "The Advantages of the Principles of Socialist Integration: On a Theoretical Topic" -- Passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Under the current conditions of deepening the scientific-technical revolution as the objective tendency of economic development, the development of production forces is being achieved via increased socialization and internationalization of economic life. A specific form of this process is a deepening of the international division of labor and the integration of national economic structures realized in various forms of economic relations between individual countries. The social division of labor not only transgresses the framework of state borders -- on an international scale it is currently becoming one of the decisive factors of the economic growth and effective development of every national economy.

For us it is important to realize that the deepening international division of labor, the integration of the economy as the objective process of the internationalization of production forces in dialectical unity with production relations, is intensively going on ALSO IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Even though this process is connected with the international division of labor in a broader sense, its striking feature is that its basis lies primarily in the relations among socialist countries, particularly those in CEMA. At the same time this foundation creates prerequisites for utilizing the worldwide division of labor. In keeping with this, the mutual foreign trade of CEMA member countries in 1981 was nine times higher than in 1960 and amounted to 54.5 percent of their total foreign trade turnover (an increase of 0.8 percent compared with 1980).

THE FEATURE THAT IS TYPICAL FOR THESE RELATIONS IS THE USSR'S ROLE AND WEIGHT IN THEM -- DUE TO ITS ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND QUALITY OF RELATIONS, IT REPRESENTS FOR EVERY CEMA MEMBER THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PARTNER IN SAFEGUARDING ITS OWN ECONOMY. IN 1981 THE CEMA COUNTRIES' SHARE IN SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE AMOUNTED TO 48.6 PERCENT.

The substantial thing is the uniform type of ownership relations, since this establishes conditions for implementing proletarian internationalism in the economic relations between partners, while respecting national characteristics and equal rights and while creating scope for granting fraternal assistance, based on the planned nature of economic processes.

The laws of planning, which enhance the strength of the purposeful management of economic growth through a directive central management within the framework of a single country, are transferred, through the policy of proletarian internationalism, into the processes of developing the world socialist economic system. An example of this is the constantly improving forms of planned activity, the work on perfecting program prognoses, on harmonizing economic policy in long-range outlooks, and so forth.

IN THIS SENSE, THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR IS INFLUENCED BY TWO INTERCONNECTED OBJECTIVE TENDENCIES: ON THE ONE HAND, THE TENDENCY TO CONSOLIDATE NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND TO CREATE HIGHLY DEVELOPED NATIONAL ECONOMY STRUCTURES, AND ON THE OTHER BY THE TENDENCY TO RAISE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS INSIDE THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM ONTO A QUALITATIVELY HIGHER LEVEL.

-- THIS IS AIMED, VIA A GRADUAL ADJUSTMENT AND MERGING, AT CREATING A UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST ECONOMIC COMPLEX IN UNITY WITH THE BEST POSSIBLE NATIONAL-ECONOMY STRUCTURE IN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER COUNTRIES.

THE INCREASINGLY DEEPENING INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE CURRENT INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN MANY WAYS ENABLES THE FURTHER GROWTH OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE COOPERATING COUNTRIES. IT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CUT DOWN THE RANGE OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND CREATES CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING MASS PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION IN LARGE SERIES. IT GIVES PRIORITY TO A SPECIALIZED DEVELOPMENT OF THOSE BRANCHES AND THEIR INNER STRUCTURE FOR WHICH THE MOST FAVORABLE NATURAL, ECONOMIC AND OTHER CONDITIONS EXIST. The implementation of these principles prevents the emergence, of highly developed industrial states on the one hand, and of their agrarian appendages on the other.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR LIES IN CONSTANTLY HARMONIZING ONE'S OWN EFFORTS IN ALL COUNTRIES, IN UTILIZING ONE'S OWN FORCES AND RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING ONE'S OWN ECONOMY IN MUTUAL COOPERATION WITH, AND ASSISTANCE TO, THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. This multiplies their strength, speeds up technical progress, enhances the effectiveness of social production and helps all fraternal socialist countries to speed up progress toward the common goal -- communism.

Naturally, the increasing dependence of the national-economy process on the level of the CEMA member countries' development of international economic relations makes it imperative TO MANAGE THESE PROCESSES JOINTLY (THROUGH INTERSTATE MANAGEMENT). Every state is interested in achieving a new quality, a higher level of cooperation, THAT IS THOSE FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST INTEGRATION IN WHICH OBJECTIVE DEVELOPMENT PURPOSEFULLY TRANSFORMS NATIONAL-ECONOMIC COMPLEXES, THROUGH MUTUAL INTERLINKING, INTO A UNITED INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST ECONOMIC COMPLEX. The specific feature of the current phase of international socialization of labor and production is most specifically expressed in the only form possible today -- the form of socialist economic integration and of the constant tendency to improve and deepen it. THIS IS ALSO THE DIRECTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF PARTY AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY WHICH IS NOW UNDER PREPARATION.

EMIGRE PROPAGANDA EVINCES 'FRANTIC HATRED'

AU141458 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 October 1982 on page 2 carries a 950-word Eugen Hanisko commentary entitled "Worse than Treason." The commentary responds to an article published in the September issue of an unspecified "emigre periodical in Canada," that analyzed, on the basis of interviews, the attitudes of tourists from socialist countries visiting Western Europe. Hanisko says that this article could well be ignored "were it not for the fact that in the last few weeks it provided many West European media with mass information and propaganda for gross attacks and all kinds of political speculations, especially about Czechoslovakia."

Speaking about the outcome of the analysis, Hanisko says: "Let us mention at least some of the outrageous statements. Mr Rajnis, the author of the article, allegedly collected answers from more than 9,000 Czechs and Slovaks and regards this sociological sample as representative. According to him, asked how socialism functions, in 1975 and 1976 61 percent of those questions answered that it functioned very poorly or poorly. In 1980 as many as 76 percent of the respondents gave these answers. Mr Rajnis infers from this, self-evidently, that a substantial number of Czechoslovak citizens long to live in "Western democracy," as he delicately calls the present bourgeois society." According to Hanisko, Rajnis also "very willfully invented" that "while in 1975 70 percent of the respondents answered that they were 'enthusiastic about Western democracy,' in the last few years the number of these enthusiasts has increased to 77 percent."

Commenting on Rajnis' investigation of Czechoslovak citizens' attitudes in the event of a U.S.-Soviet military conflict, Hanisko then says: "According to his statistics, 67 percent of Czechoslovak citizens side and would side with the United States and only 6 percent agree with the policy of the Soviet Union. These few are, according to the author, informers, hangmen, functionaries and other people dedicated to the great doctrine. Dear reader: This is no joke; these data, these 'arguments' are so absurd and perfidious that it would be an insult for the overwhelming part of the working people of Czechoslovakia to even refute them. However, the matter is a serious one. By means of such 'objective arguments,' Mr Rajnis wants to encourage the reactionary forces of NATO's military-industrial complex, he wants to prove that antisocialism and anti-Sovietism and hatred toward the Communist Party are so deeply ingrained in the minds of our people that it is enough for these forces to come to Czechoslovakia and they will receive full support. In his frantic hatred for socialist Czechoslovakia, Mr Rajnis not only writes arrant lies -- which he veils in the cloak of anti-Sovietism and, what is also in vogue at present, in the robe of 'scientific sociology' -- but he would not even mind if the territory that once was the country in which he lived, but which he betrayed, one day burned down in the conflagration of a thermonuclear war. That is worse than treason. That is worse than hatred for socialism and the Soviet Union. That is downright beastly hatred for the people and nations of Czechoslovakia and contempt for the most natural and basic human values."

In conclusion, Hanisko says: "The case of Mr Rajnis and many others who left their country and entered the services of the U.S. dollar proves that these gentlemen have not only committed treason but -- obsessed by hatred for the results achieved by our people, under the leadership of communists, in the socialist development of the country -- would prefer to see in the place of Czechoslovakia and the entire socialist community scorched land, to which they would like to return 'Western democracy,' and that, indeed, is even worse than treason."

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC FAITHFUL, PRIESTS NOTED

AU191038 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 16-17 October 1982 carries on page 5 a 3,500-word article by an unidentified author -- name given as three asterisks -- on the "System, Methods and Victims of Religious Oppression in Czechoslovakia." The author claims that since the Vatican's declaration of 6 March banning the membership of priests in political associations there has been a "tug-of-war" between the CSSR Government and its apparatus, and those members of the CSSR clergy and Czechoslovak believers who are faithful to Rome, over the "Pacem in Terris" association depicted by the author as an instrument of the CSSR authorities to undermine, split and paralyze the church in Czechoslovakia.

The article lists the names of the 16 people -- most of them priests -- who drew jail sentences ranging from 4 months to 3 years, or were arrested on charges connected with religious activities between April 1981 and 30 August 1982, also stating the age, date of sentence, and the charges involved. It claims that what Western tourists can observe in the CSSR in the way of religious activities is merely a facade while any genuine religious activity is subjected to the heaviest police pressure. Police are using the most up-to-date listening devices and telephoto equipment to obtain evidence of participation in religious activities, and employ every possible kind of blackmail against priests and activists, including letters to parents threatening the lives of their children unless they stop their religious activities.

In conclusion, the article asserts that despite or even because of this persecution, the popularity of the Catholic Church in the CSSR is on the upswing, and there are more and more applicants for the only two remaining seminaries in the CSSR -- in Litomerice and Bratislava -- with most of the young people coming from workers families.

HONECKER'S TOAST AT DINNER IN NICOSIA 14 OCTOBER

AU190955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 82 pp 3-4

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state council, at dinner in Nicosia given by President Spiros Kiprianou on 14 October]

[Text] Highly esteemed Mr president! Ladies and gentlemen from the diplomatic corps! Dear friends!

I want to thank you for the cordial reception which was granted to me and the prominent figures accompanying me. I see this as an expression of the close traditional friendly relations between our peoples and states.

I note with great satisfaction that cooperation has universally developed since our Berlin meeting in June 1980. It was shown in today's discussion that identical views, common interests and strict adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence are a secure foundation, that is able to resist the deteriorating international climate. Especially today relations of a constructive and trusting character are of inestimable value. I am certain that from our meeting further lasting impulses will emanate for this.

We know your country's long and eventful history, and your people's magnificent cultural and cultural-historic achievements. We also remember the sacrificial struggles which the Cypriot people have pursued right into the present and must still pursue for their freedom. The memory of the contribution made by thousands of Cypriot patriots for the liberation of mankind from the scourge of fascism is unforgotten.

When you were our guest, Mr president, you were able to see for yourself that the GDR is a country of peaceful work and friendship with everyone who strives for the coexistence of peoples without wars. With great personal commitment the working people of our republic are implementing those objectives adopted by the 10th SED Congress for further shaping the advanced socialist society. Their manifold efforts, especially in the national economy, have brought considerable results. They strengthen us in our resolve to safeguard that which has been achieved in the sociopolitical area and to gradually improve the material and cultural living standards of the people.

We are pleased that we now have the opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the important successes of the Cypriot people in overcoming the heavy losses after the events of 1974 to which you have referred, and in building their beautiful country. The island of Aphrodite is developing into an international center of trade and transportation. As host to important conferences it promotes international understanding, friendship and cooperation. We want to thank you for the useful services you have rendered to the PLO fighters.

During our talks we were able to note with satisfaction that both the further shaping of our mutually advantageous relations and the assessment of the international situation are in far-reaching agreement. Cyprus' contribution, the contribution of an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, to the safeguarding of peace, is highly esteemed by us. The nonaligned states, who represent the majority of the world's population, are an important factor in the struggle to preserve peace and provide international security against imperialist dictate and aggression for the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Your importance and your responsibility for the implementation of these goals, which are so vital for mankind, is growing. Hence the GDR is following the corresponding initiatives of the nonaligned states with great attention and will continue to support them.

Mr president, our meeting takes place at a time when the international situation has further deteriorated, as you have rightly stated. Escalation of confrontation and arms build-up, the warlike course of the U.S. administration against the socialist community, against all progressive forces, endanger world peace. Everywhere on earth significant social forces, responsible politicians, are protesting against it in the conviction that there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Like you, Mr president, we are concerned that the policy of arms build-up and confrontation is causing smouldering conflicts to flare up and new ones to be created. There is evidence of this in the immediate vicinity of Cyprus, in the barbaric aggression by Israel against Lebanon. The GDR is in solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, with Syria and Lebanon, with all victims of Israeli aggression. Responsibility for the mass murder of defenseless Palestinian women, children and old men in Beirut is borne by those who equip, support and cover up the murderers.

In view of this tragedy the urgent need for a just and comprehensive Middle East solution becomes especially clear. For years the GDR has been consistently advocating such a solution. The principles which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, has submitted form a constructive basis.

As is known World War II was unleashed through local aggressions by fascist powers. The suffering of millions of victims demands the unity of all forces in order to prevent worse things. A halt to the arms race and the bringing about of effective disarmament steps are of decisive significance. The proposals of the USSR and the socialist states indicate a viable path.

The GDR, situated on the dividing line between the two social systems and the greatest military coalitions of our times, has understandably a particular interest in detente, arms limitation and disarmament. After all, to the west of our state border there is that part of Europe which is most densely equipped with nuclear arms. NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles will turn West Europe into a launching pad for strategic nuclear arms. According to our people's experiences in two world wars, and remembering the duty to do everything to ensure that never again will war emerge from German territory, the GDR together with its allies and all peace-loving forces is doing everything to ensure that our continent is spared from a nuclear inferno.

At the UN second special meeting on disarmament the Soviet Union solemnly declared not to be the first to use nuclear arms. We support this courageous initiative in the interest of world peace and share the peoples' expectations that the Soviet decision will be followed by similar steps by the other states which have nuclear arms. The most important yardstick for assessing the will of governments for peace today can only be the practical contribution they make toward preventing a nuclear war.

We support the freezing, reduction and elimination of all nuclear weapons. This would correspond most deeply with the interests of the peoples. Together with Cyprus we want the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armanents and on nuclear weapons in Europe to lead soon to agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

In the United Nations in which the GDR will continue to advocate concrete steps against the arms race, for strengthening confidence; in our opinion the main thing is to implement the decisions of this highest body of the peoples. The constructive proposals of the socialist and nonaligned states form a good basis for real measures to limit and reduce armaments.

Without doubt the European states bear special responsibility for seeing that the process of detente is fully restored, consolidated and continued. Only the reaffirmation and expansion of their peaceful cooperation, the way of Helsinki, lead to calm and fruitful relations between the socialist and capitalist states. Therefore, we favor the conclusion of the Madrid meeting without further delay with a substantial and balanced final document, including the calling of a pan-European conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament.

Mr president, we are at one in the view that the principles of the UN Charter and the rule that disputed questions in international politics should be settled by negotiations, should determine the coexistence of peoples. Hence we call decisively, especially now, for progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem.

We share the view with you that the presence of NATO troops on Cyprus threatens not only the people of Cyprus, but at the same time is a source of danger to peace in the eastern Mediterranean region. A just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem which includes the complete demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus is in the interests of all peoples. We share the view that settlement of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem could be achieved at a conference within the UN framework. Any interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot people is inadmissable. The legitimate interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots of the two communities must be respected.

Mr president, ladies and gentlemen, our joint work for the continuation of the process of detente, for confidence building and disarmament also serves the solution of the Cyprus question. We are firmly convinced that the struggle of the Cypriot people for securing independence, for sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of their country will be successful. Also in the future we will be on your side on this path toward peace and happiness in solidarity and with active support. We wish you progress and great new successes.

Mr president, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to

-- the friendly relations and the firm solidarity between our two states and peoples;

-- the prosperous development of the Republic of Cyprus and its successful advance on the way to a life in happiness and peace;

-- the preservation and securing of peace in the world;

-- your personal well-being, Mr president, all ladies and gentlemen of the Republic of Cyprus present here.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON WEEKS' POLITICAL HIGHLIGHTS

DW191203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] Official visits, dear listeners, have bilateral and international aspects. When we view Erich Honecker's visit to Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait from the bilateral aspect, we find that the hosts and guests are probably satisfied with what they have achieved. There is quite a number of new agreements and treaties, and these agreements do not pertain to the economic field alone. Such agreements also tend to express that the parties to them are determined to intensify their relations, that they expect to benefit from them and that they intend to proceed from the good experience gained in cooperation thus far. By the way, this was expressly and repeatedly stated in the negotiations in all three countries.

In Syria as well as in Cyprus and Kuwait, the leading politicians spoke of the possibilities contained in relations with our country which have not been fully exploited to date. Thus the tour will undoubtedly contribute to further intensifying our future relations. There are no obstacles in the way, especially since two important preconditions for this exist in all three countries: First, the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere that found very clear expression not only in the commentaries by the mass media of these countries, but also in the interest shown in the visit by the people. Second, the negotiations proved that the views of the GDR and the host countries, at least with regard to the most important international issues, are either identical or very similar.

This brings us to the international significance of this tour which, as far as this visit is concerned, definitely has a fourth part. What I mean is Erich Honecker's talks with Yasir 'Arafat.

It is only natural for any visitor to the Middle East to first be judged by his views on and contributions to the solution of the Middle East conflict. This also applies to Cyprus where President Kiprianou stated during the official visit that, strictly speaking, Cyprus is not part of the Middle East, just as the Cyprus issue is not a part of the Middle East problem. Yet, everything that happens in this region we feel with extreme intensity, and we have made great efforts to be of use in these difficult hours to the friendly peoples who have been attacked.

Thus if we measure the results of the trip in connection with the topical aspects of the Middle East conflict, then we see a kind of thread running through the communiques of the different countries visited -- the condemnation of Israel's aggression, the unequivocal reference to the Camp David policy, particularly made in Damascus, the demand for a pullout of the Israelis not only from occupied Lebanon but also from all territories occupied since 1967 and the reference to the just demands of the Palestinian people.

Apparently an important role in the talks was played by the two plans for a general solution to the confict -- plans which have been known for several weeks now. I refer to the decisions of the Arab states at their summit conference at Fes and the latest proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev concerning a peace settlement. At all stopovers on Erich Honecker's trip, both documents were assessed in a positive way, and it was stated that the contents and objectives of both were largely identical. Consequently, as stated during Honecker's meeting with 'Arafat, these documents result in additional possibilities for concerted actions against the imperialists' plans in the Middle East.

As quite drastically proved by the events in Lebanon, the closest possible concerted action by the Arab states with the socialist countries and other friendly nations is an essential precondition for the failure of imperialist plans in the Middle East. Since these plans include the isolation of the Arab states from the socialist world, the imperialist centers noted in detail, although with little enthusiasm, the emphasis on the common views as expressed in the documents. This, however, is exactly what the guests and hosts consider to be the crux of the international significance of this trip.

Let us now turn to other events of these past few days. When the waves of protest against Washington's embargo policy began to rise in West Europe a few weeks ago, U.S. Vice President Bush came up with a comment on these developments. Addressing this protest in a speech, he said: I'm sorry, we take note of this, yet my country -- meaning the United States -- has the leading role in the Western world, and this government intends to exercise this leading role in practice.

At the time this speech was considered a rather blunt challenge to all those who might not stand for Washington's leadership decisions. At the same time, however, a few people in West Europe played the speech down as an example of rhetorics.

Washington has meanwhile made it clear in various ways how serious it is about the desire for predominance, meaning hegemony. There is new proof of this, especially in recent days. For example, deliveries of turbine parts for an Italian company were confiscated in the United States even though these parts were not even destined for the Soviet natural gas pipeline. This was an act of revenge.

The pressure by the United States on the European Community [EC] states to restrict their economic relations with the socialist countries is assuming such dictatorial forms that the EC foreign ministers dealt almost exclusively with this issue at a conference at the end of last week. Washington's claims on hegemony, however, go far beyond this field. At the same EC conference there were indications that the United States is bringing massive pressure to bear to induce its partners to make the Madrid CSCE conference, which is scheduled to begin in Madrid 3 weeks from now, end in failure.

Similarly, at the end of the week U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stretched things even further. He threatened that the United States would withdraw from cooperation in the United Nations and would discontinue payments to the world organziation if any resolution on Israel's punishment were adopted by the United Nations organizations or any one of its specialized agencies. Thus the United States applied an attitude to the United Nations which it had already adopted toward one of the UN's agencies in late September -- the International Atomic Energy Agency. This agency had decided to withdraw Israel's accreditation because of the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor by Israeli planes. At that time the U.S. delegate left the conference and Shultz blocked the contributions owed this agency.

Thus the intention is to follow this example in all cases and everywhere. A more brutal policy of extortion is hardly imaginable. In any event, I cannot remember any precedent in the UN's history for such an open attempt to intimidate all states in the world.

The Hamburg magazine STERN has disclosed something that is really along the same line even if it applies to another field. The United States is reportedly secretly circumventing the NATO Brussels missile decisions even now by increasing the number of Pershing II missiles to be deployed in the FRG from 108 to 385. What they are now saying is that the figure of 108 pertains to launchers, when in fact the talk in Brussels actually involved missiles. It is hard to imagine that the trebling of the number of missiles through the back door would be possible without the knowledge and approval of the government affected. Or is that the case? Is what STERN writes about true? Wouldn't this be a monstrous deception of the public?

If true, this would make the NATO missile plans appear in a completely new and much more dangerous light than before, and in this connection we don't even dare think about the consequences on the Geneva negotiations. The importance of the STERN revelations is consequently so immense that there are bound to be serious doubts about the credibility of what has been published. On the other hand, can we still use normal criteria to judge the policy of the United States today in view of all that is happening?

What is still normal about this policy anyway?

GOETTING INTERVIEWED ON DRESDEN CDU CONGRESS

DW181539 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Interview with CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting by reporter Juergen Huhn in Dresden on 15 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Goetting, we congratulate you on your reelection as CDU chairman and would also like you to give up a summary of the 15th CDU Congress. During the 3-day deliberations you discussed current basic problems of world politics on the basis of your responsibility as Christians and citizens. At the end of the congress you adopted a statement. What positions does the CDU take on the most important problems of life?

[Answer] To begin with, thank you very much for your congratulations. The most important issue among the points we discussed and on which we passed resolutions at our party congress, concerned the most effective way for us to contribute to preserving and strengthening peace? This is the most urgent task now when through their course of increased armament and confrontation the most aggressive imperialist circles are threatening the security of the nations to a degree unprecedented since 1945.

In the congress statement we pointed to those who are creating these dangers. Above all we called for an intensified struggle against the Brussels missile decision by which the most reactionary forces within NATO, especially in the United States, want to disrupt the military balance in Europe and damage the political bases of international detente.

In our resolution we support the peace strategy of the USSR that, since its founding 6 decades ago, has consistently defended the interests of peace-loving makind. We back the socialist community's proposals on putting an end to armament and on arms reduction on the basis of equality and equal security. We agree with the GDR's peace concept announced by Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress and we emphasize that Christians, by constructively supporting genuine steps for peace and disarmament, have a legitimate place in the peace movement which rallies all forces of good will, in our country as well as throughout the world.

[Question] The Christian Democrats view themselves and are proving their worth as active coshapers of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. We heard and reported many moving and revealing statements from the broad ranks of your members during the party congress. What future goals did the party congress discuss, Mr Goetting?

[Answer] The report by the Presidium as well as the speakers confirmed that our members can best help strengthen the GDR in an all-round way and preserve peace by doing good deeds in socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks in factories and residential areas. Several thousand letters from local CDU groups to the party congress impressively express the desire of our fellow party members to work more and better, to allow the implementation of the economic strategy for the eighties and thus the solution of the main task regarding the unity of economic and social policy.

At the same time we want to further the work of the state bodies and the activities of the National Front committees by contributing many ideas as well as enriching the spiritual-cultural life in many ways. Regarding all these fields where we are coresponsible for the whole -- let me remind you of the roughly 6,000 proposals submitted by our party in the past 5 years -- regarding all these fields of cooperation, the party congress has conveyed important practical experience and suggested new initiatives for our party organizations.

[Question] You talked about your party's coresponsibility for the whole. What do the Christian Democrats as alliance partners of the SED consider to be the basis of this coresponsibility and -- the question suggests itself -- how does this fit with the CDU's independence?

[Answer] We Christian Democrats proceed from our highest social duty to serve peace and our neighbor's well-being as required by the principles of Christian ethics and the lessons of the past. We proceed from the knowledge that has matured and been tested in the course of history that in socialism we can put these principles into practice for the first time in line with the principles of the overall social development and the maxims of state politics.

From this we have the three guidelines of our political goals and work: First, loyalty to socialism that means striving for secure peace and the increased well-being of all members of society; second, trusting cooperation with the party of the workers class which leads us on this road and also counts on creative contributions of its alliance partners; and, third, firm friendship with the Soviet Union, the pioneer of international peace and social progress in the world.

These three principles were convincingly endorsed by our 15th CDU Congress. They will also determine our actions in the future. The party is independent in its idealist motivation and at the same time strives to work as efficiently as possible for the whole of our society.

[Question] We thank you for this interview at the conclusion of the 15th CDU Congress, and we wish you success and personal well-being.

CHAIRMAN OF BERLIN CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS VISITS

AU131025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, received for the first time, Bishop of Berlin Joachim Meisner, who was elected by the members of the Berlin Conference of Bishops as their chairman.

The partners in the talk conducted an exchange of views on the relations between state and church, on the responsibility for peace and on other questions of interest to both sides. They reaffirmed the intention to uninterruptedly continue the existing contacts and use them for a frank exchange of views. They expressed their confidence that agreement will also be achieved in the future on pending technical questions. The talk was also attended by Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, and Diocese Councillor Prelate Gerhard Lange.

DIE WELT REPORTS ON PROTESTANT CHURCH SYNOD

DW190857 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Berlin/Dresden -- in a speech to his Land synod, Saxon Bishop Johannes Hempel, the future chairman of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the "GDR," has condemned the state's campaign of hate against the Federal Republic. He expressly defended "pacifist initiatives" in the church communities and said that the "complicated and unsolved problem of the German nation" is a "decisive reason" why such initiatives are necessary.

Hempel stated that "to be sure, it has been accepted among the Christians in the GDR," that two sovereign German states have emerged, but not "that the people in the other German state are supposed to be our enemies." While it is accepted that the Federal Republic belongs to a different social power system, the rejection of this German neighbor as is "basically sanctioned" by the state or the severance of all relations that is sometimes promoted are "not accepted," he said.

Hempel was thereby obviously hinting at the renunciation demanded by high-ranking SED officials of "all-German" elements in relations between the two Protestant churches in East and West. "For God's sake, we do not want any new nationalism. However, we also cannot deny our common history and culture over many centuries."

Since the demand for a social peace service outside the "people's army" had originated in Saxon ecclesiastical quarters, Hempel also dwelled largely on the subject of the church's responsibility for peace. Christians performing obligatory service in the National People's Army are not "believers of interior quality." Still it is the duty of the church to strengthen them so they can "complete this service as Christians and with a conscience committed to the gospel." Granted, he said, the Christians in central Germany have "accepted" their state in their minds "as a concrete political fact," yet the "political feelings" are a "conflicting reality." Christians are facing the "difficult task" of differentiating "between tolerable and intolerable wrongs," he said.

The report of the church leadership criticizes the action of the "GDR" authorities against the peace engagement of young Christians as follows: "We are amazed by the degree to which this engagement is not only suspiciously watched by the state, but also falsely assessed regarding its actual intentions."

BRIEFS

HARVEST REPORT --Winter corn was sown on over 60 percent of the planned are on 5 October. Farmers have concluded the sowing of winter barley on over 560,000 hectares. Potatoes have been harvested on 463,144 hectares, that is 97.1 percent. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

COMMENTS ON RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND PUBLISHED

MAGYAR HIRLAP: 'Protectors'

AU181513 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 16 October on page 5 carries a 1,100-word Jozsef Szaszi article entitled "Protectors." Noting economic problems and the deteriorating standard of living in Poland, which is "facing a difficult winter," Szaszi says that, nevertheless, "indications of a social, political and economic consolidation have manifested themselves in recent months. It is one of the main lessons of the minor or larger public disturbances, street brawls and demonstrations that have taken place since the end of August that only a loud minority participates in the disorders. The organizers of the excesses have not been and are not able to win over the majority of the Polish workers and peasants to their side." The majority of the population realizes that "the country needs a national collaboration of forces."

Szaszi justifies the dissolution of Solidarity with reference to relevant statements by Premier Jaruzelski, Deputy Premier Rakowski and government spokesman Jerzy Urban. Noting that although Solidarily has had almost 10 million members, not all of them agreed with the views and destructive political activity of the extremists of Solidarity that had increasingly become "a pool of those organizing themselves against Poland's social order, tranquillity and security."

Szaszi says: "Western politicians and statesmen who have protested against the termination of the former Polish trade union structure and the endorsement of the new trade union law are their protectors and not mediators for the interests of the millions who had joined the former Solidarity. The fact that the U.S. President stands up for Solidarity proves the organization's 'foreign interests.'"

Noting that in view of its record the Reagan administration "has hardly the moral right to 'lecture' the Polish leadership on the subject of trade unions," Szaszi says: "The additional U.S. sanction -- revoking the most-favored-nation treatment in trade for Poland -- decided upon as a result of the endorsement of the new Polish trade union law shows not only the fact that the Washington leadership does not intend to abandon 'enforcing the obedience' of the socialist countries and intervening in their domestic affairs. It also indicates that the Reagan administration is searching for additional pretexts for political campaigns against the socialist countries and that -- in spite of every disapproval by its allies -- intends to continue on the path of hostility in trade with the socialist countries."

Szaszi concludes that "more and more Poles realize that it is not unwanted protectors and statements reviving the spirit of confrontation that are needed to overcome the crisis, but much more calm and a sober continuation of the reforms that have been initiated."

NEPSZAVA: TU Leader's Speech

AU191247 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Oct 82 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, at the council's 15 October meeting: "Jozsef Timmer: In the World Trade Union Movement Concerted Action Is Needed"]

[Text] Our international activity was eventful and substantive in the period since our latest report. There have been some important bilateral and multilateral meetings, discussions and consultations. We have participated in significant international deliberations, conferences and events.

Along with common topics and tasks linking us to the trade unions of the world, factors dividing us and, in some cases, putting us at odds ideologically have intensifed in our international relations. This has manifested itself primarily in our relations with the trade unions of the advanced capitalist countries. In these developments a certain standstill has come about because of a contrary appraisal of the Polish events.

An analysis of the reasons that have produced the situation in Poland, the period from August 1980 to the introduction of the state of emergency, the state of emergency itself and the suspension of the activity of the Polish trade unions, as well as the future of the Polish trade union movement was broached at every bilateral and multilateral discussion and international forum. The exchange of views and debate on these issues may produce conflicts not only because of the contrary views, but also because we are witnessing the manifestation of views that intend to draw from the Polish events conclusions that are universally applicable to all the socialist countries as well. The Polish question still acts as a specific sort of watershed even in our old and proved relations today. And some of our otherwise very correct and reliable partners make the further development of our relations subject to the positions adopted on this issue.

At the end of last week the Polish parliament endorsed a new trade union law that places the position and role of the trade union movement in society and in representing the interests of the working people on new foundations. To ensure a new structure and shape of the trade union movement, the former trade unions have been disbanded. All these events have intensified tension in the international trade union movement and elicited the resistance and protest of several centers belonging to the ICFTU and the WFTU. Together with the governments and employers of the capitalist countries, these trade union centers are protesting the dissolution of Solidarity, indeed, some of them even held out the prospect of suspending relations with the trade unions of the rest of the socialist countries and a few of them are also questioning multilateral cooperation. Whom does this benefit? We are convinced that precisely now, when we are in urgent need of concerted action in representing our common interests, this attitude, whose appearance we profoundly regret, does not, by any means, serve the cause of either the Polish or the international workers class.

On this question, as in others, our position clearly follows from our principled policy. The trade unions have an indispensable and ever-growing role in every society. Wherever it may happen, we, the Hungarian trade unions, have never approved of suspending trade union activity. On the other hand, one must not disregard the fact that there is now an extraordinary situation in Poland and extraordinary measures may also have to be resorted to in an extraordinary situation.

There is only one way in which the international trade union movement can perform a good service for the Polish working people, stressed the speaker, and that is to help reach a solution and not put obstacles in the way of the resolution of the extraordinary situation. Our wish is -- and that is what we support with all our endeavors -- that reaching such a solution should succeed in spite of all the problems that will no doubt emerge and, accordingly, the revived trade union movement will truly be able to fulfill its role in a socialist revival and in representing the working people's interests.

Let Us Bring to the Fore That Which Links Us Together

Factors that commonly affect us and link the trade unions together have also grown stronger in this period, continued Jozsef Timmer. The phenomena that accompany the capitalist economic crisis are grave ones. Consequently, they bring about the determination of the trade unions and their readiness to act, to prompt them to protect, with effective united force, the universal and direct interests of the working people.

An increasingly profound indignation and more and more conscious protests by the working people of the world are being elicited by the invariably tense international conditions, the arms race, the dangerous tension points threatening to escalate and harrowing events like the latest tragic exmple, for instance, the barbaric attacks against the Palestinian people. In the struggle for peace, security and disarmament, the trade unions are assuming an ever greater role and realize more and more extensively the need for concerted conduct and joint action.

We regard it as an accomplishment that in the present tense international situation fraught with crises and grave economic problems -- which has not changed, but, indeed, further deteriorated since our last report -- we have succeeded in preserving, fostering and, in many respects, further developing our relations.

Also this year there have been several leader-level bilateral and multilateral meetings. We must mention, first of all, that the trade unions of numerous socialist countries held a congress this year. We have been invited to and have participated in these congresses.

We have been able to obtain particularly noteworthy and rich experiences concerning the Soviet trade unions' multifaceted role in building a communist society.

The congresses provided a good opportunity for us to form an even more profound picture of the position, considerable advancement, development, role, objectives and problems of the socialist countries' trade union movement.

The speaker dwelled on the bilateral talks that have taken place in this period and then continued: From among our relations with the trade unions of the advanced capitalist countries, we regard as very significant the visit of the French Labor Confederation -- a trade union with a great past and a militant attitude toward the class struggle -- led by Secretary General Henri Krasucki, in October.

The fact that a delegation of the National Trade Union Council led by Sandor Gaspar has accepted an invitation from the Norwegian trade union council was one of the outstandingly important events of our international relations. The Norway deliberations constituted a valuable juncture in a mutual exchange of views and the fostering of relations. The evident aspiration and readiness to have good relations that have developed among European trade unions of various orientations should be preserved.

In Norway, for the first time in a long time, a Hungarian trade union leader in the person of Comrade Gaspar, who is also the president of the WFTU, met with Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, the U.S. trade union federation. However, because of the categorically negative attitude of the Americans toward the Polish events a substantive discussion did not take place at the meeting that came about through the initiative and with the participation of the Norwegian trade unions, with the preliminary agreement of both sides.

During the brief meeting our Scandinavian hosts were able to witness the differences in the two delegations' attitude, metality and willingness to engage in talks, that also proved to us that it is not our fault that relations cannot develop.

Beyond the moral and political solidarity we have manifested at various international forums and in numerous other ways, we have accorded material aid amounting to 14 million forints in the form of medicines, foodstuffs, clothing and various technical equipment to 21 countries' organizations.

The WFTU for Unity

As is known, the 10th World Trade Union Congress held a session from 10 to 15 February in Havana, in which a delegation of the Hungarian trade unions also participated. In my report I do not intend to deal in detail with that outstanding event that profoundly analyzed the challenges of our era and fundamentally defined the orientation and content of our activity. We have submitted a written report on it and held an aktiv conference, and the press has also reviewed in detail the work of the congress.

First of all I would like to report to the esteemed council meeting that WFTU leading organs and international vocations unions have begun, with renewed force and vigor, the implementation of the resolutions of the congress and the elaboration of an action program serving that goal.

We regard it as reassuring from the viewpoint of concrete action and the promotion of the protection of the direct interests of the working people that the activity of international vocational unions has become brisker.

For the first time following the Havana world meeting, the WFTU bureau convened on 29-30 September in Prague to discuss the common tasks emerging from the work of the congress and discuss the 1983 workplan. Within the framework of the bureau meeting, European, Asian, African and Latin American regional sessions have also been held. Leaders of the socialist countries' trade unions discussed their specific tasks at a separate meeting and the bureau held a special session on aspects of the international struggle being waged for peace and disarmament.

It Is Possible To Develop Relations

There is no doubt that preserving peace and struggling for disarmament remain the primary obligation of the international trade union movement. This was manifest in the bureau's special session as well, that has addressed a peace appeal to all trade unions of the world, to all international unions. However, the time has come for genuine deeds and common actions in both the struggle for peace and in approaching other great WFTU objectives, such as, for instance, in asserting and expanding trade union rights, in terminating the effects of the crisis afflicting the working people, in liquidating unemployment and in introducing a new economic order. It is correctly realized that we cannot meaningfully influence events and steer them in a favorable direction with appeals and conferences, no matter how substantive or passionate they are. Much, more than that, actual deeds and comprehensive unified acts are needed.

In conclusion the speaker said the following: It is common knowledge that our present world, the beginning of the eighties, is laden with complex and unprecedentedly difficult problems. This augments the number of questions in which the organized working people of all continents are equally interested. There are perceptible signs and specific examples of the fact that this situation strengthens in all of us the willingness and intention to cooperate. We have experienced this in our relations and in the course of our entire international activity and have great hopes that, in the face of the challenges awaiting us and in the interests of the accomplishment of our responsible tasks, there will be an intensification and further development of the system of relations and cooperation among the trade unions.

PUJA ADDRESSES PEACE COUNCIL ON DISARMAMENT

LD181636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The National Peace Council held a session today in connection with disarmament week, which is to start on Sunday at the initiative of the United Nations. The enlarged session was opened by the chairman, Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, at 1000 this morning in the parliament building. Following her brief opening speech the members of the Presidium were addressed by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who spoke about the forces fueling the arms race.

[Begin Puja recording] The most important of the many tasks which are now [word indistinct] in politics is preventing or restricting the arms race. The other side of the matter is the achievement of results, the signing of agreements, in the sphere of disarmament. I could say that this is now the decisive link; after all, if we can attain results in this area, this will inevitably exert an influence on the political atmosphere, facilitating cooperation between states and other issues as well.

General and complete disarmament is a great idea. However we must realize that the imperialist powers are not willing to engage in negotiations on this basis. They are willing, or possibly willing, to reach partial agreements only. There have been several such partial agreements, reached primarily as the result of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. As regards the partial disarmament measures, the socialist world is willing to negotiate at any time, at any place and on all questions -- on all questions directed at the restriction, the reduction of armaments, and, finally, directed at radical reduction of these armaments.

There is, however, a very important basic position. That is that this can be done only on the basis of equality, the principle of equal security. It is only on this basis that the military balance of strength can be attained at a lower level. [end recording]

More on Puja's Speech

LD182122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] At the meeting of the National Peace Council Presidium held in parliament building, it was announced that the Hungarian peace movement will mark UN disarmament week with a number of events this year. Starting on 24 October forums are to be held throughout the country. Frigyes Puja gave a talk about the most important issues of disarmament. Here is a brief excerpt from the foreign minister's speech:

[Begin Puja recording] The range of issues connected with disarmanment contains manifold complex questions. A struggle that will last many years needs to be waged to achieve even partial results. Today's international atmosphere is such that the achievement of even these partial results is extremely difficult. The other side of the coin is that any small partial achievement would be very useful because it would exert a positive effect on the international atmosphere. For this reason the socialist countries are, if I may say so, redoubling their efforts to ensure that such results are achieved. In the past 2 years the socialist countries, and the USSR in particular, have put a whole range of disarmament proposals forward and have called for talks in issues affecting many aspects. Current U.S. policy persists, however, and the U.S. is not prepared to start serious talks with the USSR and the socialist countries.

The governments of various countries inside and outside Europe, including many nonaligned and neutral countries, are in effect in agreement with the socialist proposals. There is pressure from U.S. leading circles, however, and on this score they have no scruples. Indeed we are dealing not only with political pressure and propaganda pressure but very often also with very grave economic pressure. This administration is not carrying out its activities in Carter's pious way, but, rather, it employs very crude imperialist methods. Naturally it cannot be predicted today how long that may last. It is to be hoped that people will increasingly realize that the threat of war does not come from the East but that it originates from the adventurist politicians in the United States. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND -- Bern, October 19 (MTI) -- Today Gyorgy Szoke, Hungarian ambassador to Bern, presented his credentials to Swiss President Dr Fritz Honegger in the presence of Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 19 Oct 82 LD]

MTI OFFICIAL'S APPOINTMENT -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Tamas Palos first deputy director general of the MTI and MTI editor in chief. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 82 p 20 AU]

URBAN CITES CONCLUSIONS ON PROTESTS, STRIKES

LD191616 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By Bohan Ambroziewicz and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct -- The Polish Government's press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said in Warsaw today that the Polish Government had drawn the following conclusions from the disruption of order in the country in the last few days:

First, extremist political opposition groups were not giving up and attempted to continue a line of conduct which amounts to: the worse, the better.

Second, they do not command a force capable to organize strikes and demonstrations on a bigger scale. Third, it is necessary properly to propagate the provisions of the new trade union law to broaden understanding to the working people of the fact that it was a very progressive law creating a very wide scope for the creation of trade unions and their activities.

Minister [word indistinct] made these remarks in reply to questions put forth by foreign journalists accredited in Poland at the weekly news conference.

[Words indistinct] to a question [words indistinct] (?reaction of) society to the trade union law, the government spokesman said that the society reacts in three ways -- first, [word indistinct] demonstrations [words indistinct] for the idea of setting up new trade unions and this reaction is sometimes coupled with the wait-and-see attitude. Secondly, it shows indifference stemming from disappointment with the activity of trade unions before 1980 and before December 13, 1981 as well. The third kind of reaction, a protest against [word indistinct] resentment of the new law, is shown by small number of employees concentrated in some [words indistinct] said the minister, adding in reply to another question that a considerable number of the protesters were dismissed from work for disciplinary reasons for taking part in illegal strikes and demonstrations. It was thousands, and not tens or hundreds of thousand people which took part in them, Minister Urban said.

Minister Urban said that the present number of persons under detention and convicted for encroachment of the martial law decree mounted to about one thousand and the number of internees was about 700 persons, after implementation of the recent decision to release 308 persons.

Asked about comments on the recent sermon by Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Minister Urban said that the primate gave the impression of being misinformed by alleging that the new trade union law had not been consulted with the society. The law, Minister Urban continued, was a very comprehensive and substantial document based on findings of broad social consultation which took place in 1981. The amendments incorporated in the law were (?based on) assumptions of government policy concerning trade unions made public last February which had subsequently been the subject of many months of discussion. "It is rather curious that Archbishop Glemp rather unfavourably evaluates the law (?which is) much more progressive [words indistinct] many similar laws in various other (?countries) [words indistinct]. "The matter concerns a date next year so there is still plenty of time," said by government spokesman. In this context he recalled that Primate Glemp was leaving for Rome on 25 October.

Referring to Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's statement in his recent interview for PAP about the Reagan administration's policy towards Poland, Minister Urban said that speaking about the process of reorientation of evaluations and sympathies in relation to America under way in the Polish nation, the vice-premier had in mind reorientation of the Poles' moods towards resentment of the United States as the state whose government applied sanctions hitting every Polish family.

He also meant the dignity and a (?stirring) feeling of national consciousness of the Poles. Recalling in this context the recent interview granted by the U.S. ambassador in Poland to Western press in which he alleged that the Poles supported Reagan's sanctions, Minister Urban described it as an [word indistinct]. "I don't know whether he had conducted a plebiscite on the matter. He seems to be meeting with a peculiar brand of Poles whose joy increases the more the worse things become in Poland."

At the same news conference, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the UPP [United Peasants Party] Central Committee, characterized the immediate and long-term [word indistinct] of the government designed to boost supplies of means of production for agriculture through increasing production capacity of the industry for that purpose by 8-10 per cent within the present decade.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NOWA HUTA EVENTS

LD191316 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In Krakow, southern Poland, the Provincial Defense Committee has met to evaluate the events in Nowa Huta and discuss steps aimed at restoring peace in that district of the city. The session has been attended by Gen Jozef Bejm, the commander of the Polish militia forces, as well as representatives of the crews of the city's major industrial establishments.

It was stressed that the (?script) of the events was similar during every demonstration. The unrest had unfortunately moved to housing districts, the aggression of the crowds had increased, vandalism had been noted, bottles with petrol and stones had been used against intervening police.

The director of the Nowa Huta steelworks said that the crew there was not striking and production was normal. People from the outside had been drawing metallurgists into the demonstration, said one of the workers from the steelworks.

The participants stressed the fact that Nowa Huta had become a testing ground for opposition forces, with its big working class, specific population structure and long unattended social problems. The participants criticized the inefficient, [words indistinct] manner of counteractions and demonstrations. General Bejm stressed at the meeting that he was against using force in the streets, especially as ordinary people [words indistinct]. He called for public support of actions taken by his forces.

The Provincial Defense Committee adopted a number of decisions concerning law and order meant to restore the normal functioning of life in Nowa Huta.

VATICAN RADIO ON PROTEST AT WARSAW UNIVERSITY

LD191604 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Press agencies report from Warsaw that yesterday scientific and administrative workers of the Warsaw University carried out a symbolic protest campaign against the outlawing of NSZZ Solidarity. At the university courtyard a 15-minute silence was held.

Some of the protest participants held up inscriptions of Solidarnosc with a mourning symbol. At the same time some 400 Warsaw University lecturers have signed a document protesting the outlawing of Solidarity. The signatories of the document intend to present it to Jan Szczepanski, one of the 10 Sejm deputies who voted against the new trade union bill.

'REFUGEES' LAND IN SWEDEN, REQUEST ASYLUM

LD192132 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] An aircraft with 20 Polish refugees on board landed today at 1900 at Sturup Airport outside Malmoe. The refugees, 15 adults and five children, immediately asked for political asylum. They reached Sweden after a dramatic flight over the Baltic. The single-engined crop-spraying plane took off after dark and made an intermediate landing taking several refugees on board.

Before the plane left Polish airspace at about 1700 [as heard] it was discovered and shot at by pursuing Polish Air Force planes. The refugees opened a door of the plane and threw strips of tinfoil out to confuse the pursuers' radar. The plane was not damaged and none of the refugees was hurt. The plane then flew low over the Baltic in the direction of Bornholm.

'INTELLECTUALS' DEMAND REVISION OF NEW TU LAW

NC192117 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 19 (AFP) -- A document signed by 25 intellectuals demanding the revision of the law dissolving the independent trade union federation Solidarity is currently being distributed in university circles in Warsaw. The document, dated October 14 and addressed to the chairman of parliament's socio-economic committee, Jan Szczepanski, denounces "the use of force, under the appearance of legality, to solve social problems." Signatories include the former rector of Warsaw University, Henryk Samsonowicz. "Worker protest, which is particularly strong in the Gdansk naval shipyards, and with which we express total solidarity, proves without doubt that the road chosen by the government leads nowhere," the document says, and calls for the restoration of "basic freedoms."

Meanwhile, it was announced that a woman worker at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk and a Polish journalist working for a foreign publication have been arrested. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said that Anna Walentynowicz, whose arrest was first announced last week, was being held on charged of organizing a strike. He did not specify the charges against journalist Krzysztof Wolicki or the date of his arrest. It was the dismissal of Mrs Walentynowicz in August 1980 that triggered the Gdansk strike movement.

Meanwhile, the state television announced that the party Politburo today called a two-day meeting of the Central Committee to begin on October 27. It said the meeting will discuss "key problems of socio-economic development," with priority to "the necessary tasks to overcome the crisis."

In another announcement, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said that Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, will go to Rome next Monday. He said Archbishop Glemp was not scheduled to meet Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski before his departure, but added that the government is "always open to such a suggestion".

CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION FOR TRADE UNIONS MEETS

LD192150 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The inaugural meeting of the 31-member Social Consultative Commission for trade unions, set up by the Council of State, was held here today. The commission is an advisory body which is to assist in organizing trade unions in factories and institutions.

The session was chaired by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

Speaking on behalf of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said that the law of October 8, 1982 contains regulations defining the organizational principles and legal framework of the activities of trade unions in their developed shape, as well as the principles defining the successive stages leading to this shape. The starting point for the creation of trade union organizations are work establishments.

Only employees of a given union can determine the character of their organization. Only employees can, within their legal competences, map out the tasks and forms of the work of their organization and only they can exert their authority. There will be no superior branch, local or national union authorities over organizations in factories and institutions at this stage so there will be no top-to-bottom supervision of the newly founded unions. Hence the organizational range and scope of influence of a union will depend on the crews.

Referring to the ILO Convention No 87, ratified by Poland, Henryk Jablonski stated that there is only one but essential limitation to the unions: trade unions, like every other organization and every citizen, must act in accordance with the law binding in the state. Beside that, the unions are self-governed and independent. The trade union law is fully concordant with the principles of the ILO convention and is binding for all, both for the unions and the state organs.

Advice is needed in organzing the union, as is information and assistance. And such tasks face the social consultative commission. But in no case, stressed the president of the Council of State, can it be superiority over the trade union organizations which now are being formed. In keeping with the letter and spirit of the law, the commission is only of a social and consultative character.

In closing, the president of the Council of State wished the Social Consultative Commission fruitful work for the benefit of reviving the trade union movement.

As one of its most urgent tasks the commission considered the necessity to prepare a model statute for trade union organizations in enterprises.

After the meeting a PAP reporter asked the commission chairman, Professor Zbigniew Salza, to present the concept of the commission's work.

The Social Consultative Commission, said Professor Salza, which was called up by the Council of State on October 18, is an advisory and informative organ created to provide assistance for enterprises in the organization of trade unions. The competence of the commission includes particularly: lending assistance to the founding committees in launching the trade union activity, preparation of a model trade union statute, social cooperation in the shaping and consolidating of the role of trade unions in accordance with the trade union law, initiation of the dissemination of knowledge about the tasks and the role of trade unions.

Hence the Social Consultative Commission is not an authority or an organ for the trade unions. The fundamental goal of the commission is to grant assistance to the initiating groups, founding committees of the unions, in the correct implementation of the assumptions and principles contained in the trade union law.

PZPR'S ALBIN SIWAK DISCUSSES TU'S, CRISIS

LD192112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Interview with Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Siwak] There is a lot of work, Mr editor. Things are happening in such a way that members of the Politburo and government and other activists must have an enormous commitment and must travel a lot.

[Question] But you have found a moment today and I would like to talk to you about what is now being talked about in all Polish industrial enterprises and possibly in all Polish homes. I would like to talk about the workers and the trade unions.

[Answer] I gather that -- in particular -- you have in mind the matter of trade unions. Dear comrade editor, I would like to recall last year or perhaps it was 2 years ago when, as you remember -- and the television has documents to prove this -- when I spoke about the Solidarity trade union in a positive manner. But I also said that gradually the leadership of Solidarity had been infiltrated by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and politicos [politykierzy]. I said that careerists, people who had nothing to do with the working class, were entering Solidarity on the backs of the workers. I would like to tell you with full responsibility and firmness I have never attacked nor am I now attacking Solidarity. I am not afraid to attack but there is simply no need to attack those people because they are the very same people as the working class, as myself, as anyone else I just mentioned, and I shall continue to speak about the people who, under the guise of Solidarity, were and are doing work hostile to the political system.

I spoke about this constantly and, as I said I would, had the courage to appear at the Katowice steelworks at the invitation of the workforce. I went there, matters were clarified and I never had to recant.

I would like to remind you, Mr editor, of the individual who fought this -- I might say -- battle against me a year ago on television. The Poles know who I am talking about. Today that individual is working in Canada. And a year ago on television he said he would always care about the workers. What a trade unionist. What an activist. How he protected the workers. There you are, let the workers look today. I am speaking about Zygmunt Maria Przytakiewicz, the very person who accused me of inaccuracies in my statements about the Solidarity trade union.

I want to stress once again that there are many documents from my meetings when I spoke about the necessary upsurge of the working class in 1980, that it would not be possible to live normally as humans if it were not for this upsurge. I stress once again: This was necessary. This part of history, just as the 100-year-old history of the working class struggle, must be preserved.

I do not agree that anything must be erased from the working class struggle and that we should start from scratch. It is my opinion that no chapter should be closed. Everything, however, that was bad for many years should be eliminated as well as everything that was bad in the last 2 years.

On the other hand, both the 100 years of history and the history of 1980 are, in my opinion, indispensable for the working class. We must build on this. The issue is very simple. There is but one working class.

[Question] The opinion of many workers is different. For them Solidarity was the first workers union and it is not astounding that they are disappointed with what has happened. Activists from industrial unions -- the autonomous unions -- are also disappointed.

[Answer] Yes. You have hit a very sensitive spot, comrade editor.

[Question] Other unions not affiliated with the union central offices have been treated in the same manner. What is to be done in this situation? In this situation how should we unite the working class since, in fact, it is still divided?

[Answer] Comrade editor, as I have said, the working class is one. And that working class was given, one could say that it has won, an enormous opportunity. This is, above all, an immense opportunity for all union activists from Solidarity, from the industrial movement and from the autonomous unions. I would be very disappointed with my colleagues from the industrial movement and also with those from Solidarity and others who would take offense today at the party and the government and say: In connection with these decisions we back out.

The trade union and the struggle for them is not a child's game with dolls and rags. When I have a falling out with my lady colleague I do not take my dolls and rags and say thank you and maybe the next day I come back and apologise. No.

[Question] But there is quite a universal view held by all those workers who wonder: What next? What has actually happened in Poland and in the workers movement in Poland? What can they expect now? All these reflections contain the idea that history has tested us yet again. Could one not say that history gave us another chance?

[Answer] It is necessary to draw conclusions and rescue all that is good from oblivion. But, above all, history gave the entire working class, all workers, irrespective of where they come from or which union they belong to -- perhaps they do not belong to a union at all -- the chance to have the right -- and that they have a chance right now in this country, at this moment -- to set up a union where the politicos cannot climb to top positions on the back of the working class.

Comrade editor, there is nothing worse for the workers than for them to be in a situation where they are not representatives in their union or in their party. Do you realize what a painful experience it was for workers in the party to belong to a workers party and have no worker representative in the Central Committee. Previously, that is before the 9th congress, there were 29 workers out of 251 Central Committee members. For the first time the workers have achieved a level in their party where, right now, in the years after the 9th congress, there are more than 90 workers in the Central Committee and that there are 30 peasants, 30 soldiers and militiamen, and an appropriate number of the intelligentsia. For the first time the posts of heads of individual departments have been entrusted to workers. I have in mind here the problem commissions. I am chairman of the Complaints and Proposals Commission, and Comrade Romanik is chairman of the Mining Commission and so on.

For the first time workers are in the Politburo. Many Poles are not fully aware that, as a result of contacts of Politburo members in factories, themes reach the Politburo agenda without mincing words. It has become a tradition for the comrade general to ask us workers where we have been, what is most urgent in these factories to settle, and what hurts the working class, the party members, and nonparty people.

Then, let me say that we have proof of this in a number of decisions of the Politburo and the government.

[Question] During martial law a great deal is being said of a political underground or opposition. It seems to me that it is right to do so since if one takes a look at all these people one by one, they do not have much in common with the interests of the workers, of that class in Poland. After all, a lot of people who thought they would be able to work just as they had before 1980, still hide under the umbrella of martial law, as we have gotten used to calling it. The workers have a kind of fear that the dreams of these very people have come true.

[Answer] Yes, I must say that this is something I carry around myself and the problem torments me very often. But I would like to say that here there can only be one solution; namely, a resolute approach to these problems by the working class by (?defining) and putting forward directly, very simply, what we are afraid of, what we support, what we praise and what should be eliminated from our life. Here I have to say once again that the contacts with the leadership of the party -- and the entire party leadership has been making contacts in recent months -- are very close at this particular point. This is carried over into the sessions of the Politburo. What you have said is being discussed.

But it is not just at the top that the matter of the working class will be decided, Mr editor. In my opinion, whatever laws, recommendations, decrees or Sejm laws come into being, people will live their lives to one side of them. As long as these people do not get stuck and as long as they want to stand to one side, to criticize and just draw on the achievements of those who have set to work [words indistinct], things will be bad.

But I would like to say that very often the workers point out a series of examples of administrative atrophy, of people who do not carry out their functions in a proper fashion. That is, some people hang on to their functions for dear life but they do not see to it that they do what they should. When I travel around, workers tell me that they often wander around the factory premises themselves and find the materials they need somewhere under a fence while the director, who should know where these materials are, is not available or says: Wait a week or two because there are not any materials.

[Question] But in such work enterprises, after all, there is a works committee. There are also basic party organizations. Unfortunately, under martial law the opinion is prevalent among many of the party organizations that there is not much that they can do.

[Answer] Well, obviously, that is not so. It very often happens that the responsible person at a work enterprise is a member of the party and yet is not implementing the program of his party at all. One has to confront him with this problem and then either cross him off the party list or tell him to get a grip on himself and work as he should. I would like to return to the question you posed. Has history given us another chance? I think that we have fought our way to this chance. That is where one has to start. But this is one of the greatest opportunities in the history of the workers' movement. I would put it very simply: After all, the parents of all these people who belonged to one union or another remember the struggle of the working class for an 8-hour work day, child labor protection and for there to be enough money coming in to buy a loaf of bread. The Poles themselves will solve their problem themselves, the problem of the trade unions and of the situation in their own country. Here they do not need to have the West suggesting how this should be solved.

I would like to say one thing. Today we have to make the most of this opportunity. One has to grasp it in one's hands. The workers must take this opportunity in their hands for this must be from the class and workers' position.

MALINOWSKI, URBAN ON AGRICULTURE, TU LAW

LD191956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and foreign journalists accredited to our country has been held in the INTERPRESS press center. Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, took part.

Roman Malinowski described the present situation in Polish agriculture and discussed undertakings aimed at improving the agrarian structure of private farms and issues concerning the activity of self-government in the countryside. Roman Malinowski said the accelerated grain deliveries to procurement points can be expected in the next few weeks since threshing should be going ahead at full steam in many areas. Procurement of meat is being implemented slightly ahead of plan and guarantees that needs arising from the system of rationing will be fully met until the end of this year. The main way of speeding up the development of agriculture is to meet better the needs of this sector of special economy.

The government press spokesman replied to questions concerning mainly the country's current sociopolitical situation and the community's reaction to the trade union law. Jerzy Urban said that although the latest unrest in the country testifies to the fact that certain groups of extremeist opposition activists are not giving up, trying still to sow chaos, they are not winning broader support among the working people. Reactions at work enterprises to the trade union law show that the solutions contained in the law are being received on the whole with approval, although there are many attitudes of wait and see or indifference. Hence it is still necessary to popularize on a bo d scale this act which makes it possible to construct a trade union movement which will truly serve the workers' interests.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU191519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Oct 82 pp 4, 5

[Slawomir Popowski interview with Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform: "What Favors and What Hinders the Economic Reform?" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] A period of 9 months is far too little time to give a definite answer to the question of how the economic reform is proving itself in practice. On the one hand, a gradual improvement in the economic situation seems to indicate that the new mechanisms are beginning to function, but, on the other hand, there is no lack of events that show the process of reforming the country's socioeconomic structures is not at all proceeding as smoothly as we would wish. Our PAP correspondent spoke about these problems with Minister Wladyslaw Baka.

[Question] Not so long ago the Council of Ministers examined yet another report on the implementation of the economic reform. The report was drawn up by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform. Without discussing the details of the report, would you say that the reform is being implemented in line with the adopted schedule? What stage has it reached? These questions are all the more justified since some people think that the entire reform has boiled down to changed prices.

[Answer] Of course, the hikes in retail and supply prices are connected with the reform. We would not be able to change the economic system without changing prices. However, I would like to stress that price increases would also have to be made if the economic system was not changed in any way. This was simply a brutal necessity because without it the economic structures would disintegrate, the market would almost cease to exist, enterprises would be deprived of any economic orientation and the situation of our society would have been much more difficult than it is now and, what is worse, would have no prospects for improvement.

[Question] Let us go back to the implementation of the reform.

[Answer] Precisely. You said that there are people who do not think that there is any reform. It is true that such views exist, but they usually ignore the truth. Let us look at the facts: Generally, speaking, enterprises have won legal independence and their position vis-a-vis administrative bodies has been radically changed. The liquidation of the industrial associations, which acted as an intermediate level of management, is coming to an end. A profound decentralization has taken place in the field. Considerable institutional changes have been made at the central level and the nature of planning has changed. The economic mechanism has become the basic mechanism to influence the enterprise. The principle of self-financing has been introduced. All this has taken place this year. No one who deals with economic matters will deny that deep and dynamic changes, without precedent it our postwar history, have taken place. Actually there was perhaps a precedent during the period immediately after the war when a social revolution was taking place in Poland.

[Question] Are you then satisfied with the implementation of the reform?

[Answer] I have not said I am. I will be satisfied when the reform mechanisms have reached every echelon of our economy and are influencing the reality of daily life. But we are just at the beginning of our march, and the situation varies from place to place. There are enterprises in which work forces live with the reform, unddrstand its significance and are beginning to work according to its precepts. This is so wherever enterprise managements are able to exploit the opportunities created by the reform and to translate its principles into specific practices, improved organization, rationalized technological and cooperative links and the motivation systems that make it possible to duly reward effective and productive performance. Wherever managements fail to do this, little happens in their enterprises. That is why we cannot have any reservations vis-a-vis the workers in such enterprises who assert that the reform is not being implemented and that they cannot see it anywhere.

[Question] How is the reform proving itself in practices? What are its results up to now? What mechanisms have passed their test in practice? Where have we suffered a defeat?

[Answer] I would not dare give you a categorical and clear answer because the reform has been in operation for only a short time. I would not dare to do this all the more so since there is no method or analysis that would help to single out the impact of various factors on real economic processes. We should bear in mind that there are many such factors, including the disproportions we inherited from the seventies, Reagan's sanctions, social policy decisions (for example, the decision making it possible for people to retire prematurely) made before the reform, and the disciplining impact of martial law. All this has a bearing on the economy and on the effectiveness of the reform mechanisms. That is why from the distance of a few months it is impossible to say that the reform is responsible for the good and bad trends in the economy. The halting of the slump in production, the favorable results in August and September and quite good forecasts up to the end of this year indicate that the new economic mechanisms are beginning to operate, but, as I have said, this is a result of the impact of various factors and not only of the economic reform.

I think that the new economic mechanisms to some extent have helped reduce the consumption of materials in production. Of course, the actual lack of raw materials has had a great impact on this reduction. However, we can assume that the reform mechanisms have been instrumental in encouraging the reduction in the consumption of materials in production. These mechanisms have helped to apply new economic principles and, above all, to create conditions under which enterprises can independently solve their own supply problems.

On the other hand, the situation in the quality of production is not too good, and unfavorable trends in this regard have been aggravated. This aggravation has been responsible for the fact that producers have had to use substitute materials and compoent parts, and by the failure of economic mechanisms to take adequate account of quality.

Employment has decreased only slightly and progress in this regard is still negligible. Excessive employment is still considerable and there are still enterprises that do nothing to transfer surplus manpower to other enterprises. On the contrary, some enterprises not only do not reduce employment, but even increase it, which is partially a result of the fact that the incentives provided by the reform mechanisms to reduce manpower have proved too weak....

It is encouraging that the cost effectiveness analysis is becoming a real and not a theoretical method used by enterprises to make independent decisions, to improve organizational structures and to rationalize external and internal production links.

On the other hand, what disturbs us is the rather frequent failure to observe the requirements of self-financing and the excessive range of budgetary subsidies, especially individual subsidies, which causes some enterprises to take it easy at the expense of the dynamics and effectiveness of development.

[Question] The past months have demonstrated that before the reform can produce results it must overcome many barriers and much resistance. What do you fear most now?

[Answer] What I fear most is impatience in evaluating the results of the reform and nervous decisionmaking.

This applies to society (as far as evaluations are concerned), which -- to a great extent under the impact of demagogical assurances, spread even by some professors, that the reforms can bring immediate improvements -- may become irritated and deeply disappointed because the economic situation has not immediately improved. We can demolish this false myth only by demonstrating that the reform merely creates conditions and mechanisms that help people to want and indeed to work better and more productively and under which the results of their work are not wasted and are justly divided.

This also applies to the power apparatus, which, for obvious reasons, would like to see immediate progress. In the past we always made the error of asking whether a new solution had already produced results after a few months of implementation. Of course, there were no results because results take a long time to produce, so new solutions were divsed and so on. We made many nervous moves, which not only did not improve the situation, but made it worse. We are now conscious of such dangers, and this is very important. We must now draw the necessary conslusions from this experience.

[Question] What about favorable factors?

[Answer] They include social pressure to transform the economic system. This pressure is becoming institutionalized in the form of workers self-government bodies, trade unions and other organizations, and political resolve, which was so lacking during the previous attempts to reform the economy. Not so long ago at a meeting with Central Committee members, I heard much criticism of the government for the shortcomings of the implementation of the economic reform. Most Central Committee members are workers and farmers who know how much our economy needs to be reformed and see what obstacles the reform is facing. The situation is similar at other party levels and organizations. I think that these are extremely important factors that favor the implementation of the great task such as the economic reform.

NEW SATELLITE GROUND STATION COMMISSIONED

LD191516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk officially commissioned today in Psaty, in Kielce Voivodship, a ground satellite station which links into the international satellite communications system INTELSAT. The new building facilities considerably increases the number of telephone links with West European states, the two Americans, the Near East and Africa. The station also makes possible direct television transmissions of programs braodcast [word indistinct] or to states within the range of the satellite working with it and situated over the Atlantic Ocean.

The commissioning of the station will bring down the foreign currency costs of telephone communications and television transmissions.

PRESS SCORES WEST'S ANTI-POLISH ATTITUDES

AU191111 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 14 October on page 2 carries a 1,100-word commentary by Daniel Lulinski entitled "There Will Be No Lack of Consistency," stressing that the party will consistently oppose propaganda aggression against Poland. According to Lulinski, the new Sejm law on trade unions has given the United States a pretext for a "new, intensified phase of propaganda aggression against Poland. Once again, Ronald Reagan has given the go-ahead for this indiscriminate campaign." This propaganda aggression is meant to "deepen the climate of confrontation between the authorities and Poland," which according to Lulinski, is what the U.S. secretary of state's aides have revealed.

To counteract this propaganda aggression, "the government, the party and all patriotic forces which support the constitutional order have launched an initiative to create a coalition of goodwill guided by paramount national and state interests," Lulinski says.

Lulinski continues: "Recent days have confirmed that the fears of not a small part of our society were justified, that the ruthless acts of the so-called underground opposition extreme, ignoring the interests of society, are attempting to hinder patriotic, national accord. Unrepentant oppositionists and underground leaders are acting against the interests of the nation and state. In fact, they are implementing plans hostile to Poland. They support President Reagan's policy of confrontation between East and West."

In conclusion, Lulinski says that "the authorities, consistently displaying a great deal of patience, are implementing the policy of national accord and of deepening socialist democracy. There are no reasons whatsoever for anyone to doubt, or foster any illusions, that the resolutions will show similar resolve in defending the state's fundamental interests."

The same paper carries on page 3 a 1,400-word commentary by Wlodzimierz Zralek entitled "About Us, But Not in Our Interests," which also attacks Reagan's policy toward Poland, stating that his anti-Polish campaign is meant to create divisions among Poles and hinder national accord. According to Zralek, Reagan has ignored the contents of the trade union law in order to continue the political campaign against Poland. "R. Reagan is a long way from making any meritorious appraisal of the contents of the law," Zralek says. "As we all know, Reagan is neither the head of an international organization involved in trade union matters, nor is he a trade union activist. He is the leader of the Western world's greatest power, and this power is involved in a multifaceted battle against the socialist system. And he is also a politician who consistently declares himself to be an opponent of socialism in any form, regardless of the importance of this system for the trade union movement."

So anti-Polish is Reagan that he did not devote "a single word to analyzing the Sejm law on trade unions during his 5-minute radio speech." For the point was not to praise the law, but to "use the Solidarity issue to attack the system and the authorities of People's Poland.

Zralek concludes by saying that "the campaign which is hostile to Poland is calculated to establish and deepen the divisions among Poles and replace the prospect of accord with a prospect of internal strife and conflicts."

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 15 October on page 1 carries another Daniel Lulinski article of 1,500 words entitled "Our State's Rights." Here, Lulinski once again says that the party will continue to defend and support Poland's raison d'etat despite anti-Polish attitudes displayed by the U.S. administration, NATO and imperialism in general. "Western imperialist forces are trying to exploit our domestic problems and disputes in order to stir up and aggravate the international situation." Further on, Lulinski says that "the main threat to world peace is the confrontation and armaments course of imperialism, the hegemonic policy of the current U.S. administration and the NATO bloc's military policy." These trends are accompanied by a stepped-up "propaganda and ideological aggression against the socialist states. Economic pressure is being brought to bear against them, and ruthless attempts are being made to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist states. The aggressive policy of the United States and of NATO is leading to an impasse in all of the most important negotiations between East and West."

To combat this, "our party and all the patriotic forces which support the constitutional system are aiming to create as broad a 'coalition of goodwill forces' as possible," Lulinski says once again.

OLSZOWSKI CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

AU181855 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Statement given to PAP by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski on his return from the UN General Assembly and from his visits to Colombia and Venezuela: "Saving Peace -- Mankind's Most Precious Commodity" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, made a statement for the Polish press agency after his return from the UN General Assembly session and from his visits to Colombia and Venezuela.

I regard my stay in New York at the 37th UN General Assembly session and the talks I held there with the foreign ministers of 18 countries, including 7 NATO countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, the FRG, Turkey and Italy) as useful and fruitful, the minister stressed.

Poland has always attached great importance to the activity and significance of the United Nations. It has involved itself in the United Nations' work and put forward initiatives which are known throughout the world. We also desire to make a constructive contribution to the current, 37th UN General Assembly session.

This session is taking place at a time when the international situation has become considerably more tense. This is the result of the aims of well-known circles in the West to achieve military superiority. Imperialism's present course of confrontation is a threat to peace, and the NATO arms programs are increasing the danger of war. The imperialist and militarist forces are trying to increase tension on all continents.

During my speech on the session's first day, I strongly emphasized that it is not Poland which is disturbing international relations, but those who want to exploit our domestic affairs in order to strangle detente and increase tension and the arms race. I pointed out that the anti-Polish campaign, propaganda, aggression and economic blackmail by some Western governments, particularly the U.S. administration, constitutes meddling in our domestic affairs. This is a violation of the norms of cooperation and international coexistence. Unfortunately, recent days have brought a new case of brutal interference by the United States in Poland's domestic affairs in the form of President Reagan's radio speech. I cannot find words right now to express the indignation and amazement aroused by this new, inadmissible -- both in form and in content -- case of meddling in Poland's domestic affairs, in the sovereign decisions of our supreme legislative authorities. This fact impairs the customs which exist in international relations and goes against the United Nations Charter. It has no place in the relations between two countries which maintain normal diplomatic relations with each other, countries whose people have shared mutual feelings of sympathy, friendship and respect for years.

Coming back to the 37th General Assembly session, I wish to stress that the international situation was generally regarded as exceedingly unsettling during the talks. The appearance of critical economic phenomena in countries at various stages of development and with various economic systems was stressed, as well as the growth of political tension and the continuation of conflicts in almost all parts of the world. The speeches made by representatives from the socialist countries indicated that the source of the political tension is the aim of the United States and NATO to violate the existing balance of power and the confrontation course of American policy toward the socialist countries.

Opposing the confrontation line of U.S. policy, USSR Foreign Minister A. Gromyko presented a constructive program of dialogue. He rejected American demands to conduct negotiations from a position of military superiority. The Soviet minister's speech contained new, important proposals concerning disarmament: to reach an agreement concerning a total ban on nuclear arms, to step up efforts aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and to ensure the safe development of nuclear energy. In a series of speeches, representatives from Western European countries also stressed the need to restore East-West dialogue on disarmament, political and economic issues. The MBFR process was regarded as an important channel for dialogue. Hope was expressed that the Madrid meeting would come to a successful end and that the idea of summoning a European disarmament conference would come about.

The situation in the Middle East occupied an important place in all speeches. The atrocities against the Palestinian population in Lebanon were generally condemned, and Israel's policy was criticized. Economic problems dominated in many speeches, especially in those of the developing countries. The critical condition of the world's economy was stressed. Its negative consequences, above all as a result of the policy of the most developed capitalist countries, can be felt exceptionally keenly by the developing countries in the form of a halt in economic growth, decreasing profits from exports of raw materials and the huge debt of these countries.

It was decided that it is necessary not only to increase aid to developing countries, but above all to guarantee them the right conditions for further development and for repayment of their current debts.

In some speeches made by representatives from West European countries, matters concerning Poland were touched upon. This occurred in 13 out of 103 speeches, in other words, among a small section of the world forum of the United Nations. In the above-mentioned speeches, three well-known demands of the West were addressed to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Typically, against the background of the situation in Poland, some speeches blamed the socialist countries for violating detente. Unfortunately, Polish affairs continue to be exploited by the West as one of the instruments in anti-Soviet policy and in ideological confrontation with the socialist system. "Our domestic problems," Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his Sejm speech on 9 October, "have become in the present situation a part of the global rivalry between capitalism and socialism." Under these conditions, we highly value the help of our socialist friends, the understanding of the developing countries and the commonsense of our other partners.

The press has reported on my talks with the foreign ministers (altogether there were 18 talks), with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and with the chairman of the 37th session, I. Hollai. I do not wish to repeat myself. I only want to stress that the talks were useful and embraced a wide range of subjects concerning the international situation, development forecasts and prospects and the session's current problems.

I think very highly of my visits to Colombia and Venezuela. These visits have shown that despite the efforts of some Western governments and centers to isolate Poland from the world, our country, known for its international activity, possesses friendly partners with which it can conduct honest and constructive dialogue and discuss the further development of mutual relations.

The visits to Colombia and Venezuela are evidence of Poland's determination to enliven and widen relations with the developing countries. Columbia and Venezuela are among our important partners in Latin America. These countries pursue an active foreign policy and involve themselves in the defense of world peace. They support disarmament and the healing of international economic relations.

Because of their natural resources and their attained level of development, both countries have an opportunity to expand their natural economies on a comprehensive scale. This fact, plus the complementary nature of our economies, is conducive to further tightening relations between Poland and Colombia and Venezuela on the principle of bilateral advantages. The results of the talks held in Bogota and Caracas, concerning among other things the widening of cooperation to embrace new areas, are reflected by joint communiques made at the end of the visits.

I wish to add that the representatives of the supreme authorities of Colombia and Venezuela, with whom I had the honor of conducting talks, show great understanding for Polish affairs and are interested in our country's quickly overcoming its difficulties.

It is worth mentioning that all my talks were accompanied by a mood of sincere friendship toward Poland and the Polish people and by a readiness to undertake concrete initiatives aimed at a further comprehensive development in relations.

All in all, my stay at the UN session, the bilateral talks and the visits to Colombia and Venezuela, give me grounds for cautious optimism, despite all the complexity of the international situation and despite the increased specter of nuclear war looming over the world. For people are beginning to understand more and more that mankind's most urgent task is to prevent the international situation from getting worse and to save peace. Constructive forces and anti-war measures are being activated.

There is a growing influence of social forces, in the West as well, aimed at removing the nuclear threat. This great deed is best served by the consistent detente and peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community. In these difficult times, Poland feels particularly strongly that it is a part of the community with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, along with its membership in the defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact, and it values this highly.

Poland desires to make a constructive contribution to the modern world's most important affairs -- establishing lasting peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation between nations -- and it is doing so. We consistently support peace. We support the policy of dialogue and the aim of achieving a constructive climate at the MBFR meeting in Madrid. We also support progress during the Vienna disarmament talks.

I am convinced that the will of nations is able to restore a normal climate in international relations and save peace, which is mankind's most precious commodity.

WASHINGTON THINK TANK DELIBERATIONS REPORTED

LD191544 Warsaw PAP in English 1455 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct. -- A very particular conference of representatives of institutes of political sciences and strategic studies and delegates of various institutions specializing in anti-communist subversion from all over the USA debated at the State Department here on October 18 and 19. They included Radio Free Europe and emigre committees of various kinds set up by people who left the USSR and other socialist countries with a view to starting activity exactly against these countries.

It is asserted here that President Reagan himself proposed to call the conference. It debated in camera but journalists were allowed to enter the conference hall to listen to a brief speech delivered by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

This was an address programmatic for the cause to which the conference was devoted as Shultz said that the objective of the U.S. had been and continued to be "giving support to freedom and democracy." It was, of course, only socialist countries that Shultz had in mind, which actually means that the U.S. administration has been and will continue to conduct subversive activities of all kinds aiming to undermine the countries of our region from within.

The U.S. secretary of state voiced his hope that this kind of U.S. activity will gain allies within the countries against which it is aimed. In Poland, the underground Solidarnoso would be such an ally as mentioned by Shultz.

In the view of the U.S. secretary of state, church should also be a tool in combating the political system of socialist states, for which he gave a milder term -- "the struggle for freedom."

The secretary of state also said that the U.S. administration would be carrying out a campaign against socialist countries in the international arena, including at the Madrid conference on European security, in the coming future.

CDU ANTI-POLISH EXHIBITION IN FRG PROTESTED

LD131440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Polish People's Republic in the FRG, Miroslaw Wojtkowski, has submitted a protest to the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the exhibition organized by the CDU in the headquarters of the federal authorities of this party, which was anti-Polish and related to opposition activity in Poland.

In submitting his protest, Miroslaw Wojtkowski stressed that the exhibition, which openly supports illegal activity in Poland, is a flagrant manifestation of interference in the internal affairs of our country and cannot be aligned with the norms of international law. It is alarming that such action has been taken by a political party which has taken on the responsibility for shaping the politics of the FRG. The charge d'affaires pointed out that such attempts to exert propaganda pressure on Poland may have negative effects on Polish-FRG relations, and he demanded that the exhibition be closed.

Exhibit Result of 'Lost Hopes'

LD131508 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Crocodile Tears Over Lost Hopes -- By PAP Correspondent Juliusz Solecki" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Oct -- Circles hostile to Poland, including Christian Democrats, are shedding crocodile tears over fact that the activity of extreme opposition forces in Poland has not led to overthrowing socialism in Poland. This is testified by an exhibition opened in the CDU centre in Bonn last week under a provocative slogan "Solidarnosc -- Democratic Opposition in Poland" and co-organized by members of the so-called coordinating office of emigre Solidarnosc in Bremen.

It is certain that the exhibition will be half-empty, similarly as other events of that kind. The very fact, however, that at least two leading Christian Democratic politicians attended the opening of the exhibition provides a highly instructive indication what "new stresses" can be expected in Bonn's foreign policy.

An equally instructive and interesting indication is the fact that the same politicians who shed a crocodile tears over Solidarnosc and are indignant to learn that the Polish press criticizes the exhibition, are not big lovers of trade unions at home and even accuse them -- when those unions want to defend interests of the working people -- of destructive activity and activities detrimental to the interests of the state.

FINNISH PARLIAMENT SPEAKER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD181526 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Oct -- Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament arrived in Warsaw today at the invitation the Polish Parliament Sejm.

The agenda of the visit includes meetings with top Polish officials, as well as with deputies, members of particular Sejm committees, Johannes Virolainen, who was elected president of the interparliamentary union in September this year, will also hold talks wit members of the Presidium of the Polish group of the interparliamentary union.

The president of the Finnish parliament is accompanied by his wife Kylliki Virolainen who is head of the Finnish-Polish Friendship Society.

Johannes Virolainen was welcomed at the airport by the marshal (speaker) of the Polish parliament Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE MINISTERS -- The premier has dismissed Marek Holdakowski, Lucjan Jaskolski and Henryk Skrobisz from the posts of under secretaries of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services and has appointed Andrzej Bors and Edward Szymanowski to these posts. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU192057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- The ninth session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council, a body set up in 1973 during the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the United States of America, took place in Bucharest, on Tuesday, October 19.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, greeted the participants and highlighted the fact that Romania firmly promotes a policy widely open to all the countries of the world. The speaker emphasized the wish of the Romanian side to further develop, in the same spirit of mutual understanding, the Romanian-U.S. economic relations. The current session of the council, the speaker showed, has provided a favourable framework for the identification of new objectives and domains of collaboration and development of the mutually advantageous bilateral exchanges. In conclusion the speaker pointed to the need to intensify the reciprocal contacts as a prerequisite for the development of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the United States of America.

David D. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, read the message U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed to the participants in the session.

In the brief speeches made at the opening of the session by the co-chairmen of the council, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and Milton F. Rosenthal, president of the "Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals" management board, highlighted that the participation of a great number of businessmen in the session was illustrative of the interest shown in the amplification of the Romanian-U.S. trade and cooperation, in the cooperation between Romanian economic organizations and American firms, and stressed that the proceedings of the session would lead to the identification of new ways and means for the materialization of advanced actions and forms of Romanian-U.S. mutually advantageous cooperation.

The proceedings were attended by representatives of a great number of American firms and companies as well as by representatives of Romanian foreign trade enterprises.

Attending for the U.S. trade department were: Raymond Waldmann, assistant secretary of commerce; John Ray, assistant to the representative for international trade of the USA; Franklin Vargo and Bohdan Denysyk, deputy assistant secretaries of commerce.

The proceedings unfolded both in plenum and by working groups, which focused on questions related to cooperation in the fields of energy, machine building, chemistry, light industry, agriculture, access to the market and translation into fact of contracts as well as in the industry of services.

At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the council signed the protocol of the session which emphasizes the large possibilities the economies of the two countries provide for the amplification of bilateral cooperation and trade, concrete measures being set in this respect for materializing them in the interests of both peoples, of international economic collaboration.

Reagan Message Reported

AU192039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- In a message sent to the participants in the session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council held in Bucharest, President Ronald Reagan commended the council for fostering goodwill and mutual confidence in the U.S.-Romanian business relations.

Economic and commercial relations between the United States and Romania, the message reads inter alia, have advanced impressively in recent years. Bilateral trade surpassed one billion dollars in 1980 and again in 1981. The U.S.-Romanian economic council has made an important contribution to the realization of these favorable developments.

The council is interested in improving economic and financial conditions which this year have hindered bilateral commerce. A good start has been made toward achieving the desired improvements, and I am sure that the ninth plenary session will further this effort.

I strongly support and encourage the activity of the council and I wish you success in all of your endeavours, the U.S. President's message reads in conclusion.

Ceausescu Meets Officials

AU192042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on Tuesday, October 19, the U.S. representatives to the proceedings of the ninth session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu; Gheorghe Radulescu; Nicolae Constantin; Miu Dobrescu; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Petre Gigea, minister of finance; Nicolae Bremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade. Also present were Raymond Waldmann, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, and David B. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest.

During the interview Milton F. Rosenthal, co-chairman in the council, consultative director of "Phibro Corporation", president of the management board of the "Engelhard Corporation"; and Raymond Waldmann, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, took the floor warmly thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received them. They showed that the session proceeded well, in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship which is a permanent characteristic of suchlike meetings. The current meeting was assessed as a success in the promotion of the economic relations between Romania and the U.S.A. The fact was emphasized that the results of the session highlighted the joint wish to contribute to identifying new possibilities and domains of cooperation, to developing the Romanian-U.S. commercial exchanges. The speakers assured the Romanian head of state that they would further work for the expansion and deepeing of the cooperation with Romania which holds an important place in the U.S. foreign relations.

At the same time, the co-chairman of the council and the U.S. assistant secretary of commerce pointed to the negative effects of the world economic crisis which affected all the states of the world, the developing countries in particular. It was considered that under like circumstances ways and modalities should be found apt to overcome the present state of affairs, solve the existing international political and economic questions, create a climate favouring peaceful collaboration among nations. During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The Romanian president's address was attentively followed by those present. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Constantin Meets Official

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Tuesday, October 19, Milton F. Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. economic council. Questions of mutual interest were approached related to the development of bilateral exchanges and of the Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation, of the cooperation between American firms and Romanian foreign trade enterprises. In that context, the role was highlighted of the Romanian-U.S. economic council in providing for an ascending course of the commercial exchanges between the two countries. The measures were also reviewed to be taken by the council members to steadily expand bilateral economic relations on mutually advantageous terms.

CONSTANTIN MEETS USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU192043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- On Tuesday, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received E.S. Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

During the talks questions were examined related to the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges and new actions were covenanted to further amplify the economic collaboration between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU MEETS MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU192035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- On Tuesday, October 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received a parliamentary delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic led by Tsedendambyn Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed a warm salute and most cordial wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. At the same time, the guest expressed his gratitude and the gratitude of the members of the delegation for having been received by the RCP and Romanian state leader, for the opportunity to visit Romania, for the warm hospitality they were extended everywhere, highlighting that during their sojourn in Romania they had learned of the great achievements the Romanian people has scored in building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal be conveyed warm greetings.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the two parties and countries as well as the wish to further develop those relations in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace. Emphasis was placed on the important role the parliaments and the parliamentarians of the two countries play in the continuous amplification and deepening of the Romanian-Mongolian friendship and collaboration, in a better mutual acquaintance and closer rapprochment between the two peoples.

Aspects of the international life were also approached and it was considered that under the current circumstances efforts should be intensified for an end of international tension the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect of national independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, for the halting of the arms race and a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular. In that framework, it was highlighted that the parliaments should make, in close cooperation, an active contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the world, to the attainment of all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH YAR END

AU192059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- The first session of the joint government commission on economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic concluded in Bucharest, on October 19. The Romanian delegation was led by Gheorghe Vlad, minister of oil, and the Yemeni delegation by 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of oil. The parties analyzed the possibilities and ways of further developing the cooperation on multiple planes, increasing and diversifying the Romanian-Yemeni trade exchanges. The final protocol of the meeting stipulates concrete actions and measures to deepen the economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the two countries in oil and geology, building materials and agriculture, for increasing the goods exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases.

Ceausescu Meets YAR Minister

AU192049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 19 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of oil of the Yemen Arab Republic, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation between Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic.

The guest handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, supreme commander of the armed forces, whereby he is addressed wishes of good health and happiness. The message points to the outstanding contribution Romania and the Romanian head of state make to the peaceful settlement of the major problems facing mankind, and especially to the resolution of the Middle East questions. The wish is also expressed to expand the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, in the international arena included.

Thanking for the message, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that greetings be conveyed to the president of the Yemen Arab Republic on his behalf.

During the interview, views were exchanged on the stage and prospects of the economic collaboration and the collaboration in other domains of mutual interest as well as on the expansion of the relations of friendship between the two countries. In that context, the conviction was expressed that the proceedings of the first session of the joint commission would identify new ways and means apt to amplify the bilateral cooperation on various planes. It was shown that the development of that cooperation, grounded on the principles of equal rights and mutual regard, fully met the interests of both countries and peoples, served the cause of peace, security and understanding the world over. Current international questions were also approached, particularly those regarding the Middle East situation. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST ENTERPRISES 19 OCT

AU191642 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning paid a working visit to big enterprises, research and design units and social establishments in Bucharest. The leader of our party and state was accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Gheorghe Pana."

The party secretary general visited some machine-building enterprises and research and design institutes in Bucharest upon which important tasks are devolving under the 1981-85 5-year plan. During the visit, essential problems of the current socioeconomic development stage were examined. He also visited new housing areas and the Calea Victoriei Hotel complex.

SDUO CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETS 14 OCT

AU151244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1982 -- The meeting of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization took place on October 14. The bureau of the CC of the SDUO debated and endorsed the tasks incumbent upon the socialist democracy and unity organizations in connection with the organization and holding of the general elections of deputies to the commune, town, municipal people's councils and the people's councils of Bucharest Municipality on November 21, 1982. More than 25 per cent of the total nominations will represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization. The Bureau of the CC of the SDUO analyzed also the account on the strength of the socialist democracy and unity organizations.

VISIT BY ROMANIA'S NICOLAE CEAUSESCU ANNOUNCED

LD181712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG) -- President of Romania and Romanian Communist Party Secretary-General Nicolae Ceausescu will late this October pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the presidency of Yugoslavia and the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

TESLIC COMMENTS ON OUTLAWING OF SOLIDARITY

AU191639 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 82 p 6

[The "World Today" column commentary by Vlado Teslic: "Polish 'Factor'"]

[Text] The "Polish factor" has again appeared in its negative aspects on the European and international scene to once again mark the divisions, differences and increased tensions between the big powers. And there is something else, too. Unfortunately, this time also, Poland is on the way to paying dearly for its role as an appendix, scale pointer or small change for the settling of accounts in the confrontation between big powers over spheres of interest.

This does not imply that the "Polish factor" does not have also its other historical component in the struggle for peace and security, in the process of detente and in the strategy of equilibrium in Europe. And what is even more, thanks probably to its geostrategic position among other things, Poland has been always attributed, not without reason, with a special role in preserving the equilibrium in Europe; it is not accidental that all serious attempts at disarmament on our continent have started from Poland. The reason that no breakthrough has been ever made in this sphere are the frequent confrontations between the blocs, the confrontations which have always led Poland into an even firmer embrace of "its own" bloc. Today, Poland is again at the center of attention of this continent and, unfortunately, also at the center of attention outside this continent. This is true not so much because of its new law on trade unions as because of its specific international position at the very sensitive edge of the line which divides detente, peace and security in Europe on the one hand, and one of the worst confrontations between the blocs on the other.

The reports about the strikes which have accompanied the new law on trade unions have confirmed our original appraisal (made last Sunday) which said: "If, in its time, the suspension of Solidarity was considered an alternative to anarchy or as a necessary step in gradually overcoming the crisis, then the present step is mainly an expression of inability to normalize the situation on the basis of pluralism and socialist democracy and a new attempt to return the situation to the starting positions which have resulted in the present crisis. Thus, the circle is being closed with all the known threats and risks."

No one denies the depth of the crisis into which Poland has fallen or some of the extremist views and mistakes of Solidarity and especially its premise that it is more than a trade union and more than a partner of the authorities. But it is difficult to deny that Solidarity has achieved what the "authorities" have not. That is, it has rallied not only the workers class but also a majority of society and it has appeared as a worthy partner in the renewal of the society and the socialist democracy in which, naturally, the communist party plays an indispensable role so long as it ideologically and politically arms itself for a new pluralist and socialist society. The danger of banning Solidarity is in the fact that it obstructs the inevitable process of ridding the party of its dogmatism.

If the new law has been adopted under the slogan "when the state is weak, democracy turns into anarchy," then Poland is on the way to experiencing all aspects of the other side of this slogan: "If democracy is weak, then the state turns into a force of anarchy."

Europe as a whole is now confronting an intensified pressure from those forces in the world which seek confrontation with the East and with socialism in general and which have used the Polish events to impose economic sanctions and slow down the entire process of European cooperation and security.

Europe, including even that part which forms a part of NATO, cannot be accused of lacking understanding for Poland's development and even for the attempts of the military regime to improve the situation and create the conditions for a renewal of dialogue. This understanding should not have been let down because in this way much more important things than trade unions, such as trade and the CSCE among other things, are put to test. The fierce reaction of Washington, which naturally is not based on any special inclinations in favor of the cause of the workers class, is oriented precisely toward Western Europe, in an attempt to bring it into confrontation with the USSR.

A step of this kind is all the more difficult to understand. It is for this reason that the "Polish factor" is causing such a concern among the world public because it is adding a new crisis to the crises which are shaking the world, a crisis which can be proportionally equal to Poland's importance for equilibrium and security in Europe.

WORKERS EXPRESS SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD161500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The latest stabilization measures of the Federal Executive Council and the intervention laws adopted last night by the SFRY Assembly have understandably provoked great interest among all working people and citizens of our country and the entire public. They undoubtedly represent changes which provide the basis for more important steps toward the stabilization of economic operations.

In associated labor, too, the working people are carefully assessing the possible effects of the adopted measures. First reaction has also been noted from work organizations. Thus, the working people of the Belgrade work collective "Kluz" have addressed a telegram to the Federal Executive Council expressing their conviction that the present situation demands exceptional activity among the working people and most direct engagement and responsibility on the part of the managing organs to implement the measures of the Federal Executive Council.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed her thanks for the support expressed for the adopted measures. In her telegram to "Kluz," which was the first to express such support, Milka Planinc emphasizes that the support of the workers is needed now more than ever. She is especially pleased that this was shown by a collective which operates and exports successfully.

This support, Milka Planinc says, represents the duty to persist consistently and energetically in the implementation of conclusion of the third session of the LCY Central Committee. At the same time, it also represents the obligation of the workers themselves to express their support by still better and more productive work and greater exports. The Federal Executive Council will strive to contribute, by new proposals, toward greater initiative on the part of associated labor toward greater income, free mutual linking and successful inclusion in the international division of labor, Milka Planinc emphasizes.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS, ENDORSES STABILIZATION

LD192036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic chaired today's LCY Central Committee Presidium session. It was stressed, the statement says, that in the debates on the assessment of the current socioeconomic situation and on overcoming the current difficulties in line with the 12th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the 3d session of the LCY Central Committee, full unity in the League of Communists has been manifested and social action, has been implemented by the mobilization of all subjects of the system of self-management. The League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as their leaderships, have their responsibilities in the activity aimed at the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation.

It was stressed that the measures taken by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council should be resolutely implemented. It was also stressed that the broadest self-managing and political action should be developed in all organizations and institutions of the system. The unity of the action in progress represents an essential factor of the mobilization of all self-managing forces, a factor which consolidates the trust of the working class and working people in the League of Communists, in their own ability and decisiveness to resolve and energetically overcome the economic problems which we now face. The entire social activity should serve the further strengthening of the decisive role of the working people in resolving economic problems.

Organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance and trade unions, as the factors of the broadest social action by the working people and citizens, the statement goes on, should develop their action in the joint resolve to eliminate difficulties and to encourage production and exports. In this way they create the foundations of further successful and stable development. The need was stressed for the federal organs to adopt on time economic policy measures with the aim of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed the topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the credit-monetary policy in 1982. By proceeding from the assessment that phenomena and trends in the credit-monetary sphere are one of the fundamental causes of the increase in all forms of consumption, inflation and instability, the Presidium believes that communists, within the framework of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the National Bank of Yugoslavia and other federal organs and relevant organs in the republics and provinces should resolutely, in line with the conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee session and economic stabilization policy, work toward a program of fundamental changes. The revision of the credit-monetary policy should be compiled urgently.

The Presidium believes, the statement stressed, that League of Communist leaderships in the republics and provinces should examine topical issues of the credit-monetary policy with the aim of consistently applying the economic stabilization policy and development of socialist self-managing relations. On this basis and on the basis of analyses by federal organs, the topical issues of the credit-monetary policy will be discussed at one of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

PRISTINA RADIO FACES FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

AU162009 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Summary] In the context of the implementation of the conclusions of the Kosovo Provincial Executive Council pertaining to economic stabilization and savings, Pristina Radio-TV was visited last evening by [name indistinct], deputy president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; (Reshat Rudi), secretary of the Provincial Secretariat for Finances; and (Jorgovanka Milajovic), deputy secretary of the Provincial Secretariat for Information.

"They were directly informed about the increasingly more difficult material and financial position of Pristina Radio-TV and the efforts made by the collective to effect savings and other measures being adopted to get out of this situation."

Despite the savings effected in all sectors, Pristina Radio-TV incomes have fallen short of 76 million dinars during the first 9 months of this year. According to general director Riza Agaj, this is a result of the generally difficult business trend, the failure to find adequate ways of financing information media in the province, as well as of some subjective weaknesses in the collective. The price of production materials and spare parts, which are mainly imported, have risen considerably and the difficulty of finding new supplies may be reflected in the radio and television programs.

The members of the working group of the Provincial Executive Council were also informed on this occasion that the cost of Pristina Radio-TV programs per minute is the lowest in all Yugoslavia, while the personal incomes of the employees are also among the lowest. The members of the working group also supported the efforts of Pristina Radio-TV to collect from citizens debts totaling 320 million dinars.

MACEDONIA HOLDS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD172306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Skopje, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Final manifestations of this year's "SVOZ-82" [SVOZ -- all in defense and protection] in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia were successfully completed in seven municipalities in Western Macedonia and in the Gevgelija municipality in Eastern Macedonia. The action was carried out on a large scale and in an atmosphere of full mobility.

About 90 percent of the total population took part in the concluding activities of the SVOZ-82 action. This was the assessment made in Ohrid today at a meeting attended by Vaska Duganova, president of the Republican SAWP Conference. The characteristic feature of this year's action was that all manifestations were directed toward maintaining economic stabilization. Virtually all work organizations in industry operated for 2 days under war conditions and overfulfilled their daily production norms. Several tens of thousands of people also took part in the gathering of autumn crops.

In addition to its production effects, stressed Vaska Duganova's assessment, the action made a concrete contribution to the strengthening of brotherhood and unity in an area where Macedonians, Albanian and Turks live and work together.

SERB WRITERS SEEK REPEAL OF POET'S SENTENCE

AU161919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] At their session today presided over by Mira Aleckovic, delegates of the General Assembly meeting of the Association of Writers of Serbia decided to send a letter to the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of Serbia requesting that a repeal of the sentence of poet Gojko Djogo who was sentenced because of certain individual songs in his collection of poems entitled "Woolly Times." The decision was unanimously adopted by all the 31 delegates present while 17 members of the assembly did not attend the session. The speakers in the discussion at the session expressed the unanimous view that Djogo's poetry has been misinterpreted and that the poet should be believed when he says that in his poems he did not intend to say what has been attributed to him, as it was stated at the session.